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BALLAD OF MY LADY'S BIRTHDAY

(By James Douglas.)

When the lithe spring comes, and the lame winter goes,
Trailing his windy brushes through the skies;
When earth leans on her elbow and hardly knows
The time o' the year, being half fain to rise
And half to hold the slumber in her eyes;
When dreamers dream of blooms in glade and grove,
When young green leaves the old brown leaves depose,
I hail the light that first beheld my love.

When pale with wonder peers the first primrose,
When trembling violets open startled eyes,
When snowdrops droop over their dying snows,
When north the visionary swallow flies,
When all the air rustles with one surmise,
When greening aisles babble of summer trove,
When down the denes the daffadilly blows,
I hail the light that first beheld my love.

When all is poesy and nothing prose,
When merrily the lark the new blue tries;
When all tongues loosen and the music grows;
Till round the thin dark boughs at last arise
A mist of green, and morn be paradise;
When shadows flicker in the winds that rove,
And through the trees a lilt the throstle throws,
I hail the light that first beheld my love.

Sweet, born ere April ends the winter's woes,
How may I hymn thy birthday? In what wise
Thy mortal hour may I immortalize?
Spring of all springs that time and wonder wove,
Till the last April the last March o'erthrows
I hail the light that first beheld my love.

"BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN."

Reg'lar soldier, such they name me—bin that way fer twenty years,
Arizona Injun fightin'; Cuba, helpin' volunteers,
Googoos got some malo feelin's after old Manila's fall,
Then we takes a hike to China — up against that heathen wall;

Which Pekin she was good, however, loot there was with the advance,
But a reg'lar wouldn't touch it—not unless he got a chance.
Fightin', yes, an' foreign service, sights an' things to fill your eyes,
Heathen gods an' heathen people, heathen lands an' heathen skies.

An' I'm here in Frisco loafin'—clean discharge an' mucho tin—
An' I'm sayin', my amigo, that I won't take on agin.
No, siree; I'm thro' with hikin' an' the service has my scorn—
Shave-tail, I was fightin' plenty 'fore your shoulder-straps were born.

Then you comes around all snarly, "Dress up there! Say, can't you see?"
"Front!" you yell, you kid of 20, looking bayonits at me.
An' you fill my soul with feelin's of extreme an' great fertig.
With your way of doin' business, like a private was a pig.

Why, the service's gone to blaes; everything is clear N. G.
An' you bet your extra pesos that the same is shut of me.
Fer I'm here in Frisco loafin'—clean discharge an' mucho tin—
An' I'm sayin', my amigo, that I won't take on agin.

LATER.

Well, say, I jes' got lonesome, couldn't stand it much nohow.
This civilian life's a dead one; mucho malo I'll allow.
Loafed around an' spent denero till no mas of such I had.
Got to thinkin' that the service wasn't—well, oh, not so bad.

Chow, an' quarters an' a bunkie, an' your clock a bugle call,
Once a soldier, soldier always; you can't help it, that is all.
Queerest thing, you git so lonesome, honestly, that's what you will.
Actually, you git clear homesick fer inspection or a drill.

So I quit the game of loafin' when I'd spent my travel tin;
Say, amigo, I feel better since I have took on agin.

—Collier's Weekly.

EMILY BRONTE'S GENIUS.

It may possibly be considered as scarcely fair to characterize a writer of only one book as a great novelist, but after all the proof of the labor lies not in the quantity but in the quality. Perhaps, going even further, it lies not so much in achievement as in promise. There seems little doubt that had Emily Bronte lived, and had her genius been somewhat toned and crystalized, she might have surpassed her great sister, Charlotte.

Emily is an artist after the manner of the creator of the Laocoon. She uses the scalpel as unflinchingly as the brush. She displays naked nerve and muscle unshrinkingly, and has no thought for graceful curves of flesh to conceal them. Had she lived longer she might have become equally acquainted with the truth and power of grace; she might have widened her audience; she might have attracted, instead of repelled, but she could not have written a greater book, as far as the abstract quality of greatness goes. Wuthering Heights from first to last is an unflinching masterpiece.—Mary E. Wilkins, in May Booklovers' Magazine.

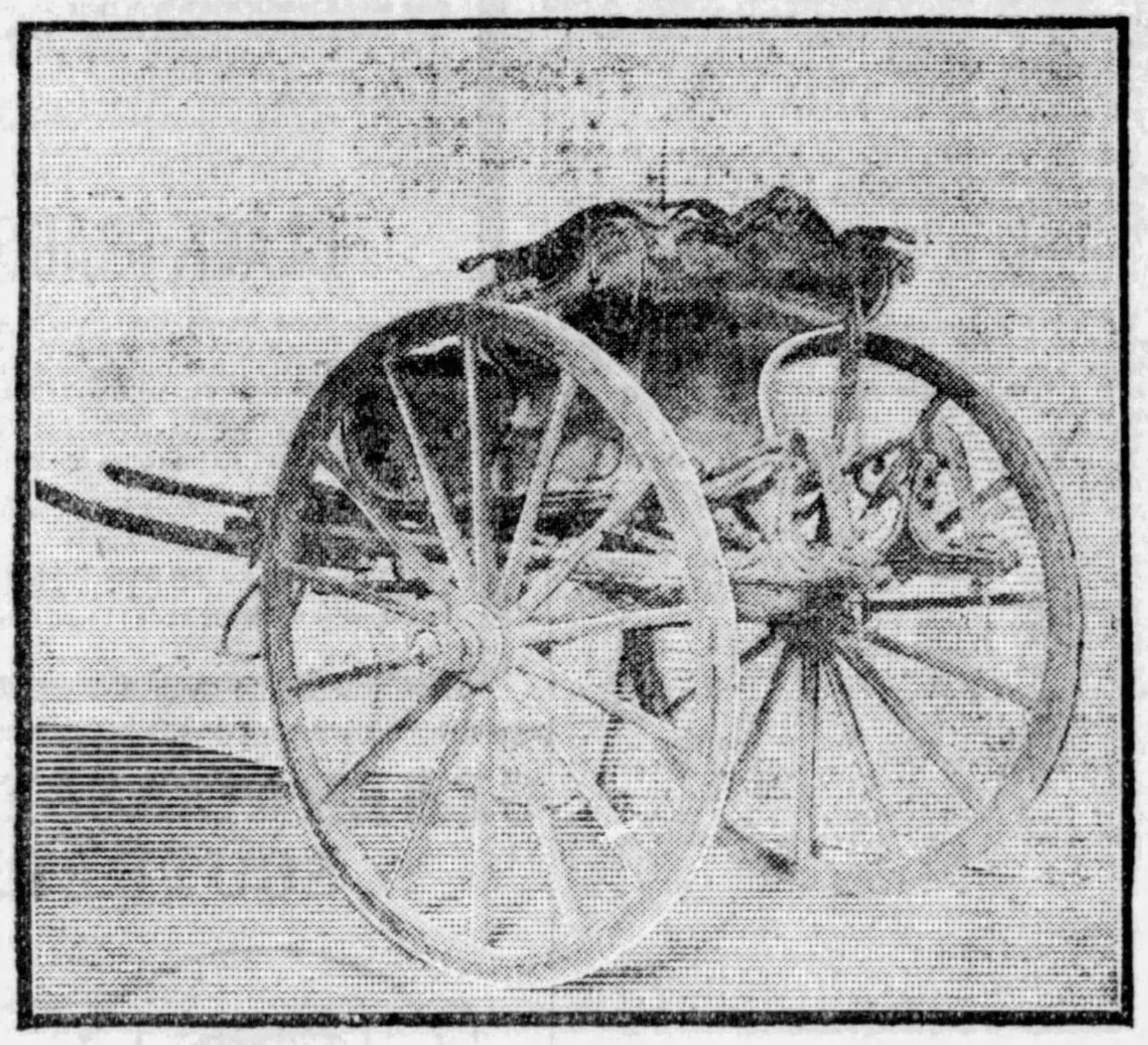
MAN-LIKE ROOT.

The remarkable resemblance to the human figure which this rot bears has caused the Chinese to regard ginseng with a superstitious reverance. They believe it is a panacea for all the ills to which human flesh is heir. The root was photographed just as it was dug

from the ground in a ginseng garden near Cuba, N. Y. As will be noted, its resemblance to the human form is wonderful for it has a waist, head and neck, arms and legs. It is one of the most valuable products which grows from the soil, and a large quantity of it is used in America for medicinal purposes.

Secretary Root has asked the mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., to secure and convey to the federal government a suitable site for the $21,500 bronze statue of General Hugh Mercer to be erected at government expense in that city.

FINE OLD DUTCH COUNTRY CHAISE



Nothing recently brought to this country from out the Old World treasures can quite eclipse in unique style the elegant "old Dutch country two-wheeled chaise" pictured here, and owned by a well-known society woman of New York. It was built about 1749-1750 by the celebrated carriage builder Mulder, of Holland, and is the only sample of his splendid work in existence. It is as strong in every part as on the day the builder turned it out. The body of the vehicle, a rich golden brown, has profuse hand carving. The Holland seasons are represented on the panels in softened tints; the wheels are green, with carved and gilded spokes; the curving springs at the back are curiously ornamental, and is used for two horses, tandem.

GIANT PRESS IN A COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

This is the inside of a room in which counterfeiters practiced their trade in Philadelphia. The huge machine in the middle was used for minting silver 25-cent pieces. The coins were good imitations, and it was sometime before the government detectives ran down the gang engaged in manufacturing them. So ponderous was the apparatus employed that it required the muscular effort of two strong men to revolve the great horizontal bar which screwed down the massive iron block that served as a press.

WOMAN IN MINIATURE.

Much curiosity has been felt regarding the woolly headed black dwarfs of our newly acquired archipelago in the Southern Pacific. The photo presented herewith shows what very little people they are, the woman being full grown and about 19 years of age. She does not reach much above the elbow of the white man standing by her side. That she is of full Negrito blood is shown by her hair.

GIRLS AS WAGE-EARNERS.

This idea that women should seek to become wage-earners—should work for money—is not one to be dismissed with a mere phrase or two. Its growing effects are too pernicious to admit of that. The conditions which confront us are so different from the theories, with which advocates of the economic independence of women seek to dazzle us, as to demand some reconciliation. One would suppose, to hear the argument for it, that there is something directly ennobling in such wage-earning. Its advocates seem to hold the idea that the business world opens up vistas of intellectual advancement and enfranchisement.

Any one who has ever watched the stream of girl toilers pouring down the minor avenues at 6 o'clock, or who has made a study of their industrial pursuits, can judge how far they are elevated, or likely to be, by their employment and its remunerations. What we need is a reaction against the madness of social destruction that has of late years turned our girls into wage-earners.—The Household for May.

Lawrence Sluter Benson, a mathematician and author, has just died penniless at the Newark City hospital. He wrote a number of books, the best known being "The Sunny South."

MODERN SUN WORSHIPERS

In Europe several persons now sedulously pay homage to the sun, and in a learned journal, entitled "L'Ecole Nouvelle," one of them maintains that the sun should be especially honored at Christmas.

"Christmas should be regarded as a festival for the benefit of humanity," he says. "In this way we can once more become united with the Aryans, our ancestors, who worshiped fire and who celebrated the birth of the divine constellation, who is the father of light, of heat and of life."

He then suggests that the following prayer be said daily:

"O thou, who causest lies to vanish, who drivest away the evil influence of prodigies, of malignant predictions, of dreams, and of wicked apparitions; O thou, who bringest to naught the plots of the wicked, to thee we pray, Lord Sun, since thou art the light of the world."

The Squirrel and the Cats.

A correspondent of the Louisville Herald has sent to that paper an interesting photograph. In it are a mother cat, a bunch of kittens, on top of which is dozing a squirrel. The squirrel was captured early in March, when it was very young. It was put with the cat, which had a litter of kittens, and she brought up the squirrel as well as her own family.

NOTHING BUT TREES.

A Continent Long Is This Wonderful Woods of Great Northwest.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a forest as this. A few steps in any direction from the roads of the loggers bring one at once to the primeval wood.

Turn to the north. A thousand and five hundred miles you may wander, if you will, and never escape the inclosing silences of this wood. Across the British possessions, through endless reaches of mountains, snow-capped, inaccessible and onward to Alaska, nothing but trees and trees—cedar, fir, hemlock, pine, spruce. Turn to the south. For a thousand miles of Sierra, through the heart of California, where grows the sequoia, the monarch among trees, to the very deserts of the Mexican border, and you will find this forest still covering all the hills, thick, silent and all but undisturbed. A continent long is this wood, facing the Pacific, here two hundred miles wide, from the water's edge across the heights of the Cascade and the Sierra, there narowing to a thin, struggling, yet persistent growth along the mountain tops.

This tree before you, rising two hundred and fifty feet in air, straight and strong, thick-coated with brown bark, its mighty base setting firmly in the earth, its roots gripping deep, was growing before Columbus saw America. Five hundred years has it been standing there, raising its head to the sky. What storms has it bent before; under what ages of sunshine has it gained strength; What lightning strokes have threatened it, what sweeping fires! And still it stands with the sublime majesty of age and strength, fearful of nothing—and the sound of axes knocking in the valley below!

But long before the seed of this hoary giant was sown in the wind forests were old on these hills. For fifty thousand years and more have these mountains been forest-clad, one forest rising five hundred years from youth to maturity, sinking away in ripe old age, and giving room to another generation of trees. Deep in the earth today lie some of these ancient forests, changed by the slow chemistry of the ages into coal, and now at last beginning to give out for men the sunshine which they stored up centuries before the beginning of history.—The Century.

CIGARETTES IN SPAIN

People Smoke Incessantly Everywhere Except in Church.

Peope smoke incessantly, under all conditions, at all hours and in all places—excepting in church. Men smoke in the railway carriages; they smoke in all the tram cars; they smoke in all the minor theatres; they smoke in all the restaurants, in the hotel dining rooms, and, of course, in the cafes, says Jerome A. Hart in the Argonaut. In business offices the merchant and his clerks smoke. In shops the shopman, while trying to sell goods to a lady, will stop to roll a cigarette, which, when lighted, he will puff in her face.

You see conductors and drivers of tram cars smoking. All the hackney cabmen smoke all the time, while even coachmen and footmen of private carriages sometimes smoke on the box. I have seen priests smoking as they crossed the cathedral yard to begin services, and I have seen altar boys standing in their surplices at the cathedral door, between responses, to smoke a cigarette. Beggars approach you, cigarette in mouth, to whine for alms. If you ask for tickets at a railway office the clerk lays down his cigarette as he hands you the dingy bits of pasteboard. The innumerable peddlers all smoke cigarettes all the time.

I have seen no women of the better class smoking cigarettes in public. They may smoke, but if so I suppose they do it at home. The lower-class women, including the gypsy women, smoke freely on the streets.

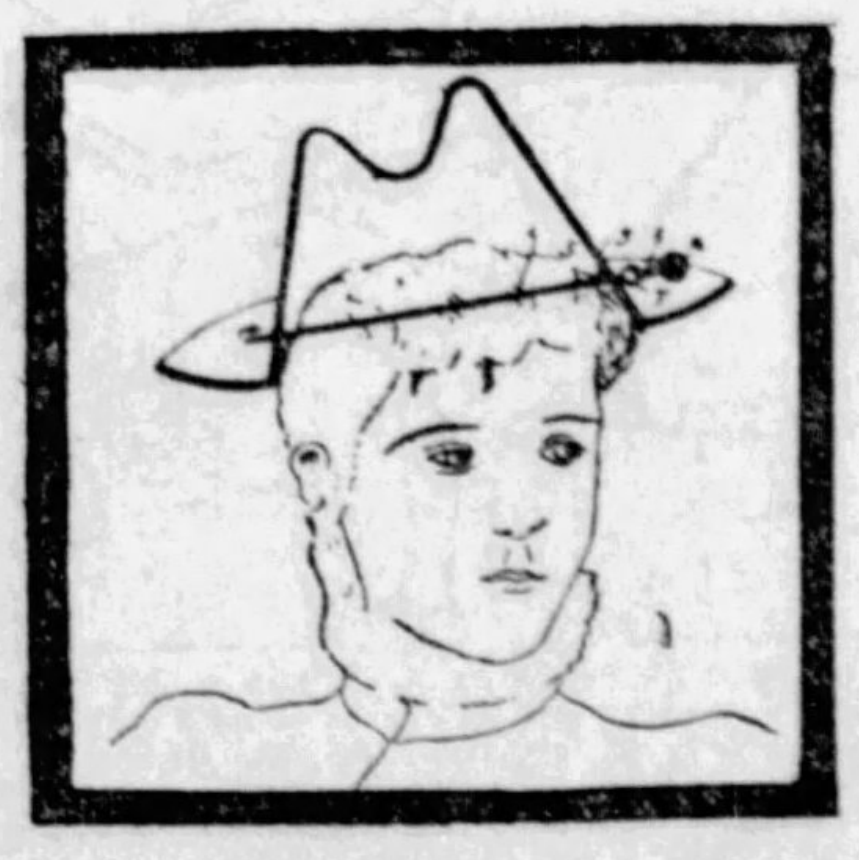
If the cigarette habit is universal in Spain, so are its sequelae. On every hand you hear the deep, hacking pulmonic cigarette cough. Tuberculosis is rife in Spain, and while the doctors say—but what will not the doctors say?—that excessive tobacco, qua tobacco, has nothing to do with tuberculosis, they admit that "excessive tobacco brings about a condition or diathesis constituting a favorable nidus for the growth of the bacillus of tuberculosis.

Query: Can there be any connection between the marked degeneration of Spain and the abuse of tobacco in Spain?

INGENIOUS NEW HATPIN.

Very different from the ordinary hatpin, which it must be acknowledged, is decidedly primitive, is the new hatpin shown in the accompanying picture.

It is composed of a needle, a head, a spring tongue and an open sleeve or slide. The spring tongue is attached to the needle, and is designed to keep the latter in proper position, and on the sleeve are a stop-and-finger grip, which are intended to prevent the needle from being inserted into the hat further than is necessary. Owing to this simple but effective mechanism, a pin of this kind, when put into a hat, cannot change its position.



As a weapon the ordinary hatpin has become rather notorious, but it is unlikely that much serious warfare will be waged with the new device, for, in the first place, the needle is encumbered with a spring, a tongue and a slide, and consequently, cannot prove very harmful, and, in the second place, because when it is once in position it evidently requires a minute or two to remove it, and hence it is not so available as the old primitive hatpin.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps" "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SILENT SENTINEL.

I doubted not that the news of the French alliance would incite Sir William Howe to activity, for any fool could see that, with his splendid army, splendidly equipped, he had allowed his chances to go to ruin. There was increasing talk, and of a very definite nature too, about his removal from the chief command. So far as the subalterns knew, his successor might have been appointed already, and this would be an additional inducement to Sir William to attempt some sudden blow which would shed glory over the close of his career in America, and leave about him the odor of success and not of failure.

My surmise was correct in all particulars, for both Marcel and I were ordered to report for immediate duty, and though this cut off all chance of escape for that day, we had no choice but to obey. We found an unusually large detachment gathered under the command of a general officer. Belfort, Barton, Moore, and others whom we knew were there; but, inquire as we would, we could not ascertain the nature of the service for which we were designed. In truth, no one seemed to know except the general himself, and he was in no communicative mood.

But there was a great overhauling of arms and a very careful examination of the ammunition supply. So I foresaw that the expedition was to be of much importance.

"Perhaps it will be another such as the attempt to capture our brother-in-arms, Mr. Wildfoot," said Marcel.

"If we come out of this as well as we did out of that," I replied, "we will have a right to think that fortune has us in her especial keeping."

"Dame Fortune is kindest to those who woo her with assiduity," said Marcel, "and she cannot complain of us on that point."

But I knew how fickle the lady is, even towards those who woo her without ceasing, and I was uneasy.

The detachment had gathered in the suburbs, and we were subjected to a long period of waiting there. I also learned that no one was to be allowed to pass from the city during the day, and from this circumstance I inferred that Sir William was building great hopes upon the matter which he had in hand, and which he had placed under the direction of one of his ablest generals. I would have given much to know what it was, but I was as ignorant as the drummer boy who stood near me. It was not until dusk that we started forth, a fine body, four thousand strong—a thousand horse and three thousand foot.

"If there is a time for it tonight," I said to Marcel, when the opportunity came for us to speak together in secrecy, "I shall leave these people with whom we have no business, and return to those to whom we belong."

"And I," said Marcel, with one of his provoking grins, "shall watch over you with paternal care, come what may."

The night was half day. A full silver moon turned the earth—forests, fields and houses—into that peculiar shimmering gray color which makes one feel as if one were dwelling in a ghost-world that may dissolve into mist at any moment. Our long column was colored the same ghostly gray by the moon. There were no sounds, save the steady tramp of the men and horses, and the occasional clank of the bayonets together.

I did not like this preternatural silence, this evidence of supreme caution. It warned me of danger to my countrymen, and again I wished in my soul that I knew what business we were about. But there was naught to do save to keep my mouth shut and my eyes open.

We followed one of the main roads out of Philadelphia for some distance, and then turned into a narrower path, along which the detachment had much difficulty in preserving its formation. This part of the country was strange to me, and I did not believe that we were proceeding in the direction of the American encampment. Still it was obvious that a heavy blow against the Americans was intended.

As the hours passed, clouds came before the moon, and the light waned. The long line of men ahead of me sank into the night so gradually that I could not tell where life ended and darkness began, and still there was no sound but the regular tread of man and beast and the clanking of arms. My sense of foreboding increased. How heartily I wished that I had never come into Philadelphia! I silently cursed Marcel for leading me into the adventure. Then I cursed myself for attempting to throw all the blame on Marcel.

The night was advancing when we came to a long, narrow valley, thickly wooded at one end. We halted there, and the general selected about three hundred men and posted them in the woods at the head of the valley. I was among the number, but I observed with regret that Marcel was not. A colonel was placed in command. Then the main army followed a curving road up the hillside and went out of sight over the heights. I watched them for some time before they disappeared, horse and foot, steadily tramping on, blended into a long, continuous, swaying mass by the gray moonlight; sometimes a moonbeam would tip the end of a bayonet with silver and gleam for a moment like a falling star. At last the column wound over the slope and left the night to us.

About one-third of our little force were cavalrymen; but, under the instructions of our colonel, we dismounted and gave our horses into the care of a few troopers; then all of us moved into the thick woods at the head of the pass, and sat down there, with orders to keep as quiet as possible.

I soon saw that the rising ground and the woods which crowned it merely formed a break between the valley which we had entered at first and another valley beyond it. The latter we were now facing. I had not been a soldier for two years and more for nothing, and I guessed readily that we were to keep this pass clear, while the main force was to perform the more important operation, which I now doubted not was to be the entrapping of some large body of Americans. Perhaps in this number was to be included the general-in-chief himself, the heart and soul of our cause. I shuddered at the thought, and again cursed the reckless spirit that had placed me in such a position.

At first we had the second valley in view; but our colonel, fearing that we might expose ourselves, drew us farther back into the woods, and then we could see nothing but the trees and the dim forms of each other.

I looked up at the moon, and hoped to see the clouds gathering more thickly before her face. I had confirmed my resolution. If the chance came to me, I would steal away from the English and enter the valley beyond. I doubted not that I would find my own people there, I would warn them of the danger, and remain with them in the future, unless fate should decree that I become a prisoner.

But Dame Fortune was in no such willing humor. The clouds did not gather in quantities, and, besides, the English were nervous around me. Belfort, himself sat on the grass only a few feet from me, and, with more friendliness than he had shown hitherto, undertook to talk to me in whispers.

"Do you know what we are going to do tonight, Melville?" he asked.

"It seems," I said, "that we are to sit here in the woods until morning, and then to be too hoarse with cold to talk."

Then I added, having the afterthought that I might secure some information from him,—

"I suppose we are after important game tonight. The size of our force and the care and secrecy of our movements indicate it, do they not?"

"There is no doubt of it," he replied, "and I hipe we shall secure a royal revenge upon the rebels for the Wildfoot affair."

Our conversation was interrupted here by an order from the colonel for me to move farther towards the front, from which point I was to report to him at once anything unusual that I might see or hear. The men near me were common soldiers. They squatted against the trees with their muskets between their knees, and waited in what seemed to me to be a fair degree of content.

An hour, a very long hour, of waiting passed, and the colonel approached me, asking if all was quiet. I supplemented my affirmative reply with some apparently innocent questions which I thought would draw from him the nature of his expectations. But he said nothing that satisfied me. As he was about to turn away, I thought I heard a movement in the woods in front of us. It was faint, but it resembled a footfall.

"Colonel," I said, in a hurried whisper, "there is some movement out there."

At the same moment one of the soldiers sprang to his feet and exclaimed—

"There is somebody coming down on us!"

"Be quiet, men," said the colonel. "Whoever it is, he stops here."

Scarce had he spoken the words when we heard the rush of many feet. The woods leaped into flame; the bullets whistled like hailstones around our ears. By the flash I saw the head of one of the soldiers who was still sitting down fall over against a tree, and a red streak appear upon his forehead. He uttered no cry, and I knew that he was dead.

For a few moments I stood quite still, as cold and stiff as if I had turned to ice. There is nothing, as I have said before, that chills the heart and stops its flow like a sudden surprise. That is why veterans when fired upon in the dark will turn and run sometimes as if pursued by ghosts.

Then my faculties returned, and I shouted—

"Back on the main body! Fall back for help!"

The colonel and the men, who like me had been seized by surprise, sprang back. Almost in a breath I had formed my resolution, and I ran, neither forward nor back, but to one side. When I had taken a dozen quick steps, I flung myself upon my face. As I did so, the second volley crashed over my head, and was succeeded by yells of wrath and pain.

"At them, boys! At them!" shouted a loud voice that was not the English colonel's. "Drive the bloody scoundrels off the earth!"

I doubted not that the voice belonged to the leader of the attacking party. I arose and continued my flight. Behind me I heard the British replying to the fire of the assailants, and the other noises of the struggle. The shots and shouts rose high. I knew that I was following no noble course just then, that I was flying alike from the force to which I pretended to belong, and from the force to which I belonged in reality; but I saw nothing else to do, and I ran, while the combat raged behind. I was in constant fear lest some sharpshooter of either party should pick me off, but my luck was better than my hopes, and no bullet pursued me in my flight.

When I thought myself well beyond the vortex of the combat, I dropped among the bushes for breath and to see what was going on behind me. I could not hear the cries so well now, but the rapid flashing of the guns was proof enough that the attack was fierce and the resistance the same.

As I watched, my sense of shame increased. I ought to be there with the Americans who were fighting so bravely. For a moment I was tempted to steal around and endeavor to join them. But how could I fire upon the men with whom I had been so friendly and who looked upon me as one of their own but ten minutes ago? I was no crawling spy. Then, again, I was in full British uniform, and of course the patriots would shoot me the moment they caught sight of me. Richly, too, would I deserve the bullet. Again there was naught for me to do but to resort to that patient waiting which I sometimes think is more effective in this world than the hardest kind of work. And well it may be, too, for it is a more trying task.

I could not tell how the battle was going. So far as the firing was concerned, neither side seemed to advance or retreat. The flashes and the shots increased in rapidity, and then both seemed to converge rapidly towards a common center. Of a sudden, at the very core of the combat there was a tremendous burst of sound, a great stream of light leaped up and then sank. The firing died away in a feeble crackle, and then I knew the battle was over. But which side had won was a question made all the more perplexing to me by my inability to decide upon a course of conduct until I could learn just what had happened.

As I listened, I heard a single shot off in the direction from which the Americans had come. Then they had been beaten, after all. But at the very moment my mind formed the conclusion, I heard another shot in the neck of the valley up which the British marched. Then the British had been beaten. But my mind again corrected itself. The two shots offset each other, and I returned to my original state of ignorance and uncertainty.

My covert seemed secure, and, resorting again to patience, I determined to lie there for a while and await the course of events. Perhaps I would hear more shots, which would serve as a guide to me. But another half-hour passed, and I heard nothing. All the clouds had fled from the face of the moon, and the night grew brighter. The world turned from gray to silver, and the light slanted through the leaves. A lizard rattled over a fallen trunk near me, and, saving his light motion, the big earth seemed to be asleep. Readily could I have imagined that I was some lone hunter in the peaceful woods, and that no sound of anger or strife had ever been heard there. The silence and the silver light of the moon falling over the forest, and even throwing streaks across my own hands overpowered me. Though knowing full well that it was the truth, I had to make an effort of the will to convince myself that the attack, my flight, and the battle were facts. Then the rustling of the lizard, though I could not see him, was company to me, and I hoped he would not go away and leave me alone in that vast and heavy silence.

At last I fell to reasoning with myself. I called myself a coward, a child, to be frightened thus of the dark, when I had faced guns; and by and by this logic brought courage back. I knew I must take action of some kind, and not lie there until the day found me cowering like a fox in the shelter of the woods. I had my sword at my side, and a loaded pistol was thrust in my belt. In the hands of a brave man they should be potent for defense.

Without further ado, I began my cautious journey. It was my purpose to proceed through the pass into the second valley and find the Americans, if still they were there. Then, if not too late, I would warn them of the plan against them, that this was not merely the raid of a few skirmishers, but a final attempt. Success looked doubtful. It depended upon the fulfilment of two conditions: first, that the Americans had not been entrapped already, and, second, that I should find them. Still, I would try. I stopped and listened intently for the booming of guns and other noises of conflict in the valley below, but no sound assailed my ears. I renewed my advance, and practiced a precaution which was of the utmost necessity. For the present I scarce knew whether to consider myself English or American, and in the event of falling in with either I felt that I would like to make explanations before any action was taken concerning me. I stood up under the shadow of the big trees and looked around me. But there was naught that I could see. Englishmen and Americans alike seemed to have vanished like a wisp of smoke before the wind. Then with my hand on my pistol, I passed on from tree to tree, stopping ofttimes to listen and to search the wood with my eyes for sight of a skulking sharpshooter. Thus I proceeded towards the highest point of the gorge. The crest once reached, I expected that I would obtain a good view of the valley beyond, and thus be able to gather knowledge for my journey.

As I advanced, my opinion that the wood was now wholly deserted was confirmed. Victor and vanquished alike had vanished, I felt sure, carrying with them the wounded and the dead, too. After a bit, and when almost at the crest, I came to an open space. I walked boldly across it, although the moon's light fell in a flood upon it, and as I entered the belt of trees on the farther side I saw the peak of a fur cap peeping over a log not forty feet before me. It was a most unpleasant surprise, this glimpse of the hidden sharpshooter; and, with the fear of his bullet hot upon me, I sprang for the nearest tree and threw myself behind it.

I was too quick for him, for the report of no rifle lent speed to my flying heels, and I sank, empty of breath, but full of thinks, behind the sheltering tree. Brief as had been my glimpse of that fur cap, I knew it, or rather its kind. It was the distinguishing mark of Morgan's Virginia Rangers, the deadliest sharpshooters in the world. I had seen their fell work at Saratoga when we beleaguered the doomed British army, where not a redcoat dared put his foot over the lines, for he knew it would be the signal for the Virginia rifle to speak from tree or bush. I do not like such work myself, but I acknowledge its great use.

Again I gave thanks for my presence of mind and agility of foot, for I had no wish to be killed, and least of all by one of our own men.

I lay quite still until my pulses went down and my breath became longer. I was fearful that the sentinel would attempt some movement, but a cautious look reassured me. He could not leave his covert behind the log for other shelter without my seeing him. It was true that I could not leave the tree, but I did not feel much trouble because of that. I had no desire to shoot him, while he, without doubt, would fire at me, if the chance came to him, thinking me to be a British officer.

The tree grew on ground that was lower than the spot from which I had seen the sentinel. In my present crouching position he was invisible to me, and I raised myself carefully to my full height in order that I might see him again. But even by standing on my toes I could see only the fur tip of his cap. I could assure myself that he was still there, but what he was preparing I knew not, nor could I ascertain. Yet I doubted not that his muscles were ready strung to throw his rifle to the shouleder and send a bullet into me the moment I stepped from behind the tree. The unhappy part of my situation lay in the fact that he would fire before I could make explanations, which would be a most uncomfortable thing for me, and in all likelihood would make explanations unnecessary, considering the deadly precision of these Virginia sharpshooters. Confound them! why should they be so vigilant concerning me, when there was a British army near by that stood in much greater need of their watching But it was not worth while to work myself into a stew because I had got into a fix. The thing to do was to get out of it.

After some deliberation, I concluded that I would hail my friend who was yet an enemy, or at least in the position of one. I was afraid to shout to him, for most likely, with his forest cunning, he would think it a mere device to entrap him into an unwary action that would cost his life. These wilderness men are not to be deluded in that manner. However, there might be others lurking near, perhaps British and Americans both, and either one or the other would take me for an enemy and shoot me.

But at last I called in a loud whisper to the sentinel. I said that I was a friend, though I came in the guise of an enemy. The whisper was shrill and penetrating, and I was confident that it reached him, for the distance was not great. But he made no sign. If he heard me he trusted me not. I think there are times when we can become too cunning, too suspicious. This I felt with a great conviction to be one of such times.

As a second experiment, I decided that I would expose my hat or a portion of my uniform, in the hope that it would draw his fire. Then I could rush upon him and shout my explanations at him before he could reload his gun and shoot a second bullet at me. But this attempt was as dire a failure as the whispering. He was too wary to be caught by such a trick, with which he had doubtless been familiar for years.

I almost swore in my vexation at being stopped in such a manner. But vexation soon gave way to deepening alarm. I could not retreat from the tree without exposing myself to his fire, and there I was, a prisoner. As I lay against the tree-trunk, sheltering myself from the sharpshooter, a bullet fired by some one else might cut my life short at any moment. I waited some minutes, and again I raised myself up and took a peep. There he was, crouched behind his log, and still waiting for me. He seemed scarce to have moved. I knew the illimitable patience of these forest-bred men, the hours that they could spend waiting for their prey, immovable like wooden images. I repeat that I had seen them at work at Saratoga, and I knew their capabilities. I liked not the prospect, and I had good reason for it.

The old chill, the old depression, which was born part of the night and part of my situation, came upon me. I could do naught while my grim sentinel lay in the path. I knew of no device that would tempt him to action, to movement. I wearied my brain in the endeavor to think of some way to form a treaty with him or to tell him who and what I was. At last another plan suggested itself, I tore off a piece of the white facing of my uniform, and, putting it on the end of my gunbarrel, thrust it out as a sign of amity. I waved it about for full five minutes, but the watcher heeded not; perchance he thought this too was a trick to draw him from cover, and he would have none of it. Again I cursed excessive caution and suspicion, but that did me no good, save to serve as some slight relief to my feelings.

A strong wind sprang up, and the woods moved with it. The clouds came again before the moon, and the color of trees and earth faded to an ashen gray. The light became dimmer, and I felt cold, to the bones. Fear resumed sway over me, and dry-lipped, I cursed my folly with bitter curses.

But the shadows before the moon suggested one last plan to me, a plan full of danger in the presence of the watchful sentinel, but like to bring matters to a head. I unbuckled my sword and laid it upon the ground behind the tree. I also removed everything else of my equipment or uniform that might make a noise as I moved, and then crept from behind the tree. I had heard how Indians could steal through the grass with less noise than a lizard would make, and I had a belief that I could imitate them, at least to some extent.

I felt in front of me with my hands, lest I should place the weight of my body upon some stick that would snap with a sharp report. But there was only the soft grass, and the faint rustle it made could not reach the ears of the sentinel, no matter how keen of hearing or attentive he might be. All the time I kept my eyes upon the log behind which he lay. Each moment I trembled lest I should see a gun-barrel thrust over the log and pointed at me. Then it was my purpose to spring quickly aside, rush upon him, and cry out who I was.

But the threatening muzzle did not appear. I grew proud of my skill in being able thus to steal upon one of these rangers, who know the forest and all its tricks as the merchant knows his wares. Perchance I could learn to equal them or to surpass them at their own chosen pursuits. I even stopped to laugh inwardly at the surprise and chagrin this man would show when I sprang over the log and dropped doyn beside him, and he never suspecting, until then, that I was near. Of a truth, I thought, and this time with a better grace, there could be an excess of caution and suspicion.

When I had traversed about half the intervening space, I lay flat upon my face and listened, but without taking my eyes off the particular portion of the log over which I feared the gun-muzzle would appear. But the watcher made no movement, nor could I hear a sound, save that of the rising wind playing its dirge through the woods. Clearly I was doing my work well. Bringing my muscles and nerves back to the acutest tension, I crept on.

I must have been aided by luck as much as by skill, perhaps more, and I made acknowledgement of it to myself, for never once did I make a false movement with hand or foot. No twigs, no dry sticks, the breaking of which would serve as an alarm, came in my way. All was as smooth and easy as a silk-covered couch. Fortune seemed to look kindly upon me.

In two more minutes I had reached the log, and only its foot or two of diameter lay between me and the sentinel. Complete success had attended my efforts so far. It only remained for me to do one thing now, but that was the most dangerous of all. I lay quite still for a moment or two, drawing easy breaths. Then I drew in a long one, inhaling all the air my lungs would hold. Stretching every muscle to its utmost tension, and crying out, "I'm a friend! I'm a friend!" I sprang in one quick bound over the log.

I alighted almost upon the ranger as he crouched against the fallen trunk, the green of his hunting-shirt blending with the grass, and the gray of his fur cap showing but faintly against the bark of the tree. As I alighted by his side he moved not. His rifle, which was clutched in both his hands, remained unraised. His head still rested against the tree-trunk, though his eyes were wide open.

I put my hand upon him, and sprang back with a cry of affright that I could not check.

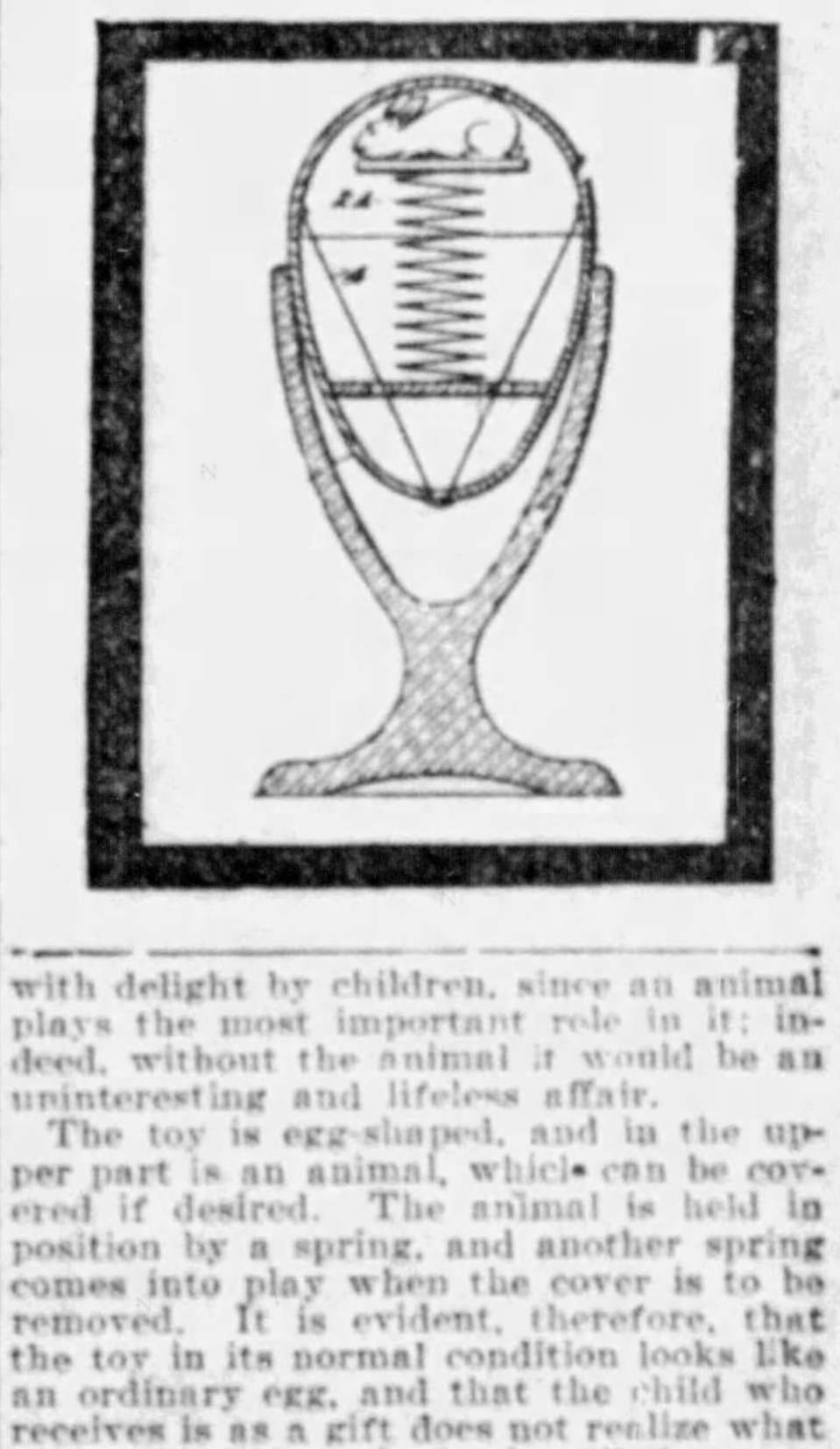
The sentinel was dead and cold.

(To Be Continued.)

AN AMUSING TOY.

One of the most difficult things to invent is a toy which will amuse children, not for a day or two, but as long as they remain children, and those persons who are competent to speak with authority on the matter maintain that those toys which represent animals in motion, or of which animals are the principal parts, are more likely to become popular than any others.

If this be true, the toy shown in the accompanying picture ought to be hailed with delight by children, since an animal plays the most important role in it; indeed, without the animal it would be an uninteresting and lifeless affair.



The toy is egg-shaped, and in the upper part is an animal, which can be covered if desired. The animal is held in position by a spring, and another spring comes into play when the cover is to be removed. It is evident, therefore, that the toy in its normal condition looks like an ordinary egg, and that the child who receives is as a gift does not realize what a treasure it has obtained until the cover slowly disappears and the cunning little animal shows itself.

HIS REMEDY.

Recently a hotelkeeper of Nyitria, in Hungary, was informed by his guests that it was impossible for them to sleep on account of the concerts which were kept up in the lower part of the building until a very late hour, and that they would be much obliged to him if he would provide them with some remedy. A few days later every guest found in his bedroom a small package containing a nightcap, some cotton wadding and a printed notice which read as follows: "If the musicians make too much noise all you have to do is to stuff your ears with the cotton and draw the nightcap down over your face, for then you will fall asleep very quickly."

PEOPLE OF SIFAN.

Worse Traits Are Hostility and Tribal Warfare—Their Appearance and Government.

Physically, the Sifans were the finest race of people that we saw in Central Asia. They were tall, robust, manly in bearing, and possessed of very singular features. Notwithstanding the almost Arctic coldness of the weather, they were dressed in the thinnest of clothing, the children running about in a state of absolute nudity without any deleterious effects manifesting themselves from this apparently suicidal exposure. Both males and females were possessed of an inordinate love of display, wearing enormous ornaments of brass, brass-wire collars, gold beads sprinkled over the hair, and numerous contrivances of silver or gold hanging from the neck. The women were a shade lighter than the men, and, judged by the Asiatic standard, really good-looking, with no traces of Chinese cast, but more nearly approaching the physical characteristics of the North American Indian. The general practice prevailed of shaving the head until it was entirely bald, the effect of these shining pates when gathered in groups being ludicrous in the extreme. The color of these Sifan Thibetan tribes is not uniform, however. Some are quite black, but many have copper-colored faces, and on the lower Dji-chu there are detached tribes almost as light as the Caucasian races of Southern Europe. They are slim and well made; they have high cheek-bones; the nose is sometimes flat, like that of a negro, and sometimes aquiline. The females are especially distinguished by a light and elegant form, and in their walk and erect manner of carrying themselves the effect is very striking. They are a vigorous race; bold, hardy, hospitable toward each other, generous to a fallen enemy, and enthusiastic lovers of warfare and courageous enterprise.

The Sifans are divided into hundreds of small tribes, which in turn are split up into numerous septs and clans, each deriving its name from some feature of the landscape, or from some mythical legend or ancestor. These tribes, in all matters of internal economy, are independent of each other, but consolidate for purposes of security from alien aggression. The head men and the chiefs, called ulmas, compose the aristocracy of the country and hold this titular dignity by hereditary descent in the male line, and in the order of primogeniture. These chiefs, however, are little more than leaders in war; for the right of personal revenge, which is fully admitted, limits their authority in matters of merely judicial import.

A strange and barbarous people, they have many customs and ceremonial rites which it is but natural should be in keeping with their aboriginal natures. Their worst traits are ungovernable hostility toward one another and love of warfare. Each tribe is always at war with its neighbor, and generally upon the most trivial pretext. Two men may quarrel over the possession of a knife or an equally valueless article. The aggrieved party returns to his tribe and reports the facts of the case to his chief. His right to the article in question is never considered; it is enough that he should have quarreled over it. War is immediately declared on the tribe of his rival, by sending messengers with arrows dipped in blood, and the head of any unfortunate prisoner of war who may have been captured prior to the outbreak of hostilities.—Collier's Weekly.

WOOING-TIME AMONG THE BIRDS

Wooing time brings to the front the comical side of bird life, and methods are as varied among our feathered neighbors as among ourselves. The extremes of dignified courtship and disreputable scrimmage were shown by two well-known birds, when the presence of a rival intensified affairs. Two purple finches, suitors for the favor of the same sparrow-like maiden, placed themselves on each side about a foot from her and offered her a musical contest. First one burst into a rapturous song, flying up into the air, feathers fluffed out and snowy breast and rosy shoulders more lovely than ever. The song finished, he dropped back to his perch and politely waited while his rival poured out his madrigal. This alternate display continued several minutes, and apparently the umpire found it hard to choose, for she evaded decision by taking flight—both suitors following. Different was the method of two orchard orioles, one in the immature plumage of the second year, the other in the full glory of maturity. This was a wrangle, accompanied by scolding and avian vituperation from beginning to end. If the theory of selection by fine dress be true, decision should have been easy, but after a whole day's trial the fair one ended it by a truly feminine scorn of theories, eloping with her plainer suitor, leaving the gorgeous elder to console himself with another bride—which he did before the sun went down.—Collier's Weekly.

BEAUTY DONT'S REGARDING DRESS

Don't wear black unless you are young and fair. Black makes the skin two shades darker and duller.

Don't wear a hat turning back from the face if you are a long, oval-faced beauty. It makes the face look longer.

Don't wear black, mauve or green, if the hair is black and the complexion swarthy. Yellow, scarlet and pink should be chosen.

Don't wear a hat that too closely follows the outline of the face if the face is round and plump. It suggests the framing of the full moon.

Don't choose delicate shades of pink, lavender and blues, except a deep navy blue, if the eyes are blue, the hair dark brown and the complexion not clear.

Don't indulge in too many flowers, feathers and flares if you possess much height, weight and color. The modern Brunnhilde must be as tautly rigged as a yacht and ready to take every breeze without a loose end flutering.

Don't hide a small face under a picture hat of the Gainsborough type. Choose a style less pronounced in size.

Don't wear silver, dove and must-gray unless you are a raging beauty. These shades not only pick out facial defects, but give emphasis to the slightest blemish.

Don't choose a hat without due deliberation. The value of a becoming one can not be calculated. It is the article of attire more than any other which brings out the good points or accentuates the bad ones, not only of eyes and hair, but of complexion and the shape of the head.

Don't always wear red, if you are a brunette, or think blue the only color for blondes. Reverse the order. A brunette can wear all the light shades of blue and a blonde is a symphony in bright red.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

No girl ever looks as well in her portrait as she does in her mind.

It's not the shirt waist, but the shape of it that makes a fool of a man.

All the investments of married men are not made up of home securities.

There is a great difference in the way a woman tells you how she likes you and the way she proves it.

A Nightmare

Gives point to the fact that excessive or irregular eating disturbs the digestion. Nightmare or night hag has it's day time correspondence in the undue fullness after eating, with the belchings and sour or bitter rising so often experienced after too hasty or too hearty eating.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When these diseases are cured, the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes (Prof.) Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned remedies my sleep was not sound; digestion bad: a continued feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man. Any one in need of medical treatment for nasal catarrh could do no better than to take treatment of Dr. R. V. Pierce. I know his medicines are all right in this class of diseases."

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery." It is better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Not Nearly So Many Taken Nowadays as There Used to Be.

Brides are probably just as beautiful now as ever they were, but they are not nearly so anxious to record their post-nuptial loveliness by means of photographs. Most photographers say they are glad of it.

"I never did enjoy taking the pictures of brides," said a photographer. "Like all the rest of the world, I love the dear creatures; but when it comes down to $4 a dozen commercialism they do not satisfy my artistic instincts. Few brides take a good picture. Somehow their togs are not becoming. A bride is supposed to look superlatively lovely on her wedding day, but if anybody dared to tell the truth on the subject that superstition soon would be exploded and the sweet things would realize that instead of looking their best on that occasion most of them are apt to look their worst. It is the same way when they come to be photographed in their wedding finery. They are either too pale or too red, and they have a nervous, anxious expression that robs the face of all good lines for photographic purposes.

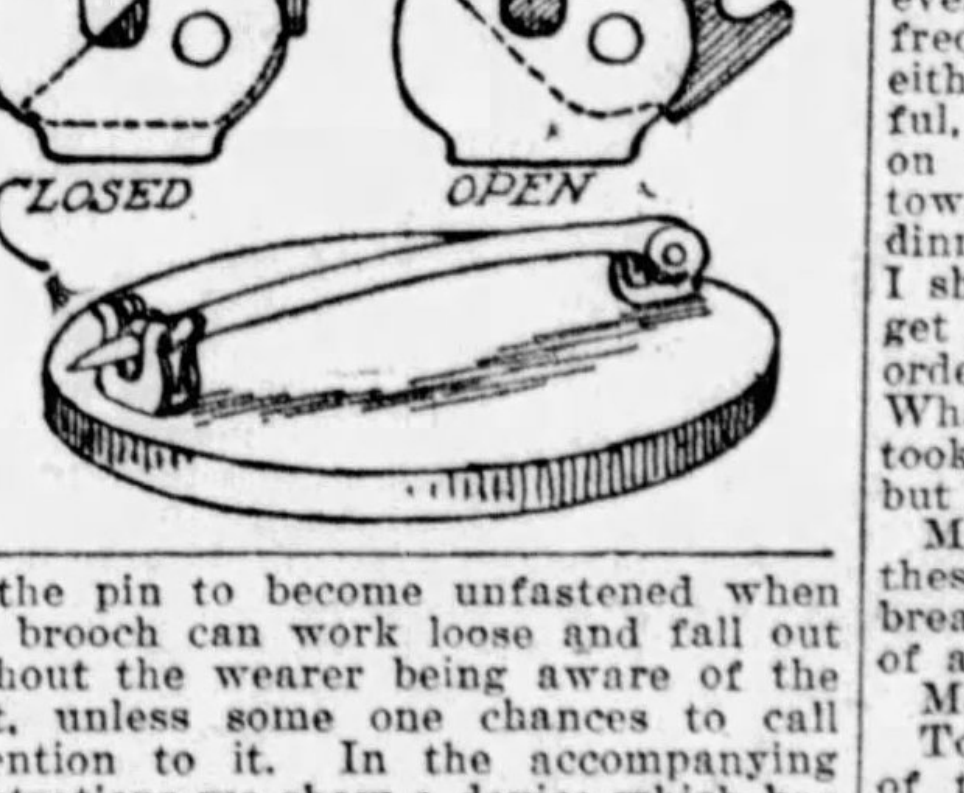
"The time was when no bride considered herself really married until she had arrayed herself in spotless white and had her picture taken. Generally 'he' came with her, and 'he' looked just about as foolish as she did. Goodness, the trouble I have had posing brides and bridegrooms before the camera. Instead of telling them to look pleasant, I always felt like saying, 'Don't look idiotic if you can possibly help it,' and then I would have to think up some device to keep her from scrooging down too close against his shoulder and too keep him from responding with an equally inappropriate embrace. But with all my precautions I never fully succeeded in preventing their acting like lunatics. The other day, when looking over a lot of old negatives, I came across several hundred of those sentimental combinations, and I thanked my lucky stars that nowadays few newly mated couples have the camera craze."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Safety Brooch Fastening.

A little study of the "Lost and Found" columns of the daily papers will show that one of the articles most likely to turn up missing is the brooch, and for every one advertised as lost there are probably many more which receive no public notice. The most probable cause for these losses is the liability of the end of the pin to become unfastened when the brooch can work loose and fall out without the wearer being aware of the fact, unless some one chances to call attention to it. In the accompanying illustrations we show a device which has been invented to prevent the end of the pin from coming loose. One drawing shows the device open and about to receive the descending pin; another shows the pin in place and securely fastened by the hook closing over it while the third indicates the position of the fastener in place on the brooch. The pin is so mounted that it has a constant tendency to spring open and is thus pulling on the under side of the hook member and the latter being under this tension has no opportunity to fall back and release the pin. To remove the brooch the pin must be depressed and the hook member pulled open by the finger, while to close it the pin has only to be pressed in the slot, as the guard is automatically thrown over the pin by the pressure.



Sand Paper Pictures.

A sand paper picture is a novelty. It is an inexpensive form of art work that is attracting the attention of amateurs. In addition to sand paper, oil and ordinary tube paints are the required materials. With a little practice the amateur can obtain good results. The margin of the sand paper should be left bare to produce a mat effect. Any sketching bit, such as a harbor view, with a group of boats, an old mill and stream, a lighthouse out at sea, or a brook with a rustic bridge across it will furnish a good subject. These pictures look well on the walls of dens or grouped on door panels.

Kettle Bridges.

Probably the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges in Russia and Siberia, of which the Cossack soldiers are expert builders. These bridges are built of the soldiers' lances and common cooking kettles, and are very ingeniously contrived. Seven or eight lances are placed through the handles of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes, forming a sort of a raft. Each of these rafts will bear the weight of half a ton.

Showing the Influence.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Dear John: I arrived safely last evening about eight o'clock. The children met me at the train and gave me a warm welcome. Molly is as wild as ever and Tom encourages her to be wilder. Really, they are such a pair! I can't understand half they say, they use so much slang. They have a pretty flat. Molly calls it the camp when she doesn't speak of it as the shanty. Isn't it dreadful? And such housekeeping! The floors are hard wood and I actually saw thick dust in the corners. You could almost write your name in it.

We had supper last night at eleven o'clock. Think of my eating at that hour, but I must confess I was hungry and relished the food, though it was served like a picnic spread. I went to bed soon after we had finished. Molly and Tom sat up until all hours. Imagine—they are writing a book together and were arguing about the way the hero should act. From what I have gathered he is not at all a proper person.

To give you an idea of how Molly talks I'll tell you something I heard her say last night to Tom about the book. You can hear every whisper in these tucked up city flats. I was nearly asleep when Molly said—you know her voice sounds like a song—"come off, angel face, you certainly have bats in your belfry if you try to make our main guy tear off a yard of speech like that."

I expected Tom to reprove her, but he only laughed and answered, "My girl, I guess your wise." Then I think he kissed her. They've been married nearly a year but are not in the least settled down.

I did not get up until half-after seven this morning. It is almost nine o'clock now and there are no signs of Tom and Mollie. I have dusted and straightened the rooms so they look more orderly. I was shocked when I saw them by daylight. The supper dishes were still on the table and as they had a bottle of ginger ale, it looked positively dissipated. Tom's hat was on that bronze statue of Mercury we gave them, and Molly's hung on that beautiful clock the Wiltons sent. Just think, it never has been started! I asked Molly if it was broken and she said, "no, we don't want the wheels to go around. Who cares for time Time was made for slaves. Some day when we go broke we'll cash his clocklets in."

What do you suppose she meant?

I cleared away the supper dishes and would have got breakfast if I could have found anything to get. I am faint for a cup of tea. You know you and I have always breakfasted at seven o'clock. Nothing can be accomplished unless one starts the day early.

I hear the children stirring, so will bring this to a close. You have no idea how they are talking and laughing. Molly always did wake up good-natured and evidently Tom does too. She has so sunny a disposition one cannot help but love her, still I cannot approve of the way they live. I shall not interfere, but I shall try quietly to influence her into more steady ways. The poor child is more to be pitied than blamed. Her mother died when Molly was so young and she has lived in hotels all over the face of the earth with her father. She was never guided or taught as girls should be. I shall try to make her more regardful of the true meaning of life. I hear her clicking around on those disgracefully high heels of her's, so will bring my letter to a close. This will give you an idea of the situation. I will write again in a few days.

Your devoted wife,
MARTHA HITCHCOCK.

P. S. Don't forget to lay newspapers on the carpet in the sitting room if you have the shades up when the sun is shining.

M. H.

Dear John: It is a week since I have written to you, but really the time slips so fast I have not realized how long it has been. I am enjoying myself exceedingly. The life we lead is so completely different from anything I have ever known. We breakfast about nine o'clock. Half of the time there is nothing to breakfast on and Molly says, "Thomas, hustle thyself to the green grocer's and buy nourishment for your candy girls," She is such an absurd talker!

After breakfast we sit at the table comfortably and talk for awhile and then we wash dishes together and straighten up the flat, that is we make the beds. I put things in order as much as possible. Molly says, "What's the use? When we get too thick, we have a woman come in and scoop us out."

You would certainly laugh to see Tom in a gingham apron wiping the dishes and reciting poetry. He knows some beautiful verses, some of them original. I thought I did not care for poetry, but I became so interested yesterday morning, I broke a dish I had in my hand. I felt dreadfully, but Molly only laughed and said:

"You may break, you may shatter the dish if you will."

Then she threw it in the garbage can. It seemed very reckless to me.

After we've done the little housework, Tom goes into his den to write, and Molly and I enjoy ourselves. She has put everything aside to entertain me. We frequently go out somewhere for the day, either to the park, which is very beautiful, or for a long ride into the country on the electrics. Tom meets us down town late in the afternoon and we take dinner at a restaurant. I never thought I should relish restaurant meals, but we get in perfect gales of laughter when we order. It makes me hungry and thirsty. What will you think when I tell you I took a glass of beer last night? Not root, but hop!

Molly said, "you never can tell when these decorously conducted people will break out. Isn't she the awful example of a good woman wrong?"

Molly is too killing.

Tonight they have invited in a few of their friends. I thought perhaps I better stay in my room and I asked Molly if she didn't think an older person would dampen their spirits. She told me, "you couldn't do it with an ocean. Tonight you see camp life on the plains in the Thomas Belden flat."

Isn't she ridiculous?

I tried to talk seriously with the dear child the other day. I gave her a few hints about housekeeping and suggested keeping more regular hours. Really, I don't see when they sleep for if "genius burns," as Molly says, they get up at any hour to nail the idea before it gets away. I'm catching Molly's slang.

Well, as I was saying, I talked seriously with the child and she was very sweet about listening. I told her just how their way of living appeared to me. Molly looked a little worried. Tom came in and heard something of the conversation. I didn't stop for he needs steadying, too. When I had finished my say, he laughed and put his arm around Molly. The child leaned her head on his shoulder and smiled at me like an angel when she said, "but auntie, we're so darn happy."

Now what is one to do with two people like that?

Molly is calling me to help her with the salad for tonight and I must go and "toss up the mess." The last is quoted. I will write again in a few days.

Your devoted wife,
MARTHA.

Dear John:—It doesn't seem possible that more than a week has passed since I wrote you last. I don't know when or where the time goes for there are no working clocks or calendars in this house.

The party I told you we were going to have was a howling success. It certainly was the real thing. I was one of the gang sure enough. They were so bright, and witty, and young, and full of joy. They wouldn't let me be "old folks." You remember I used to sing a good deal when I was a girl, and Molly teased me to sing for them. You know she plays the piano quite well and one of the young men had his violin which he played like an artist. I had to sing, I couldn't help it. They all seemed to know the old songs and sang the choruses with me. I wish you could have heard us. We sang Take Back the Heart that Thou Gavest, and Lottie Lee, and Just Twenty Years Ago, Dear Tom, and every so many others. John, it was simply out of sight!

I shall come home next week for Tom and Molly have promised to soon be with us for a visit, but we all want you to come here and spend Sunday so as to go home with me. You must come, John, it will do you good. We are all so "darn" happy.

Come as soon as you receive this.

Your devoted wife,
MATTIE.

MEAL TIME CONSCIENCE.

What Do the Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feeds the youngsters something that they knew children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee. Some compromise by putting in so much hot water that there is not much tea or coffee left but even that little is pretty certain to do harm. It leads to bigger doses. Then come the coffee ills.

It is better to have some delicious, hot, food drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children conscious that it will help and strengthen and never hurt them. A lady of Oneida, N. Y., says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervouse headaches. While visiting a friend I was served with Postum but it was not well made, still I determined to get a package and try it myself and after following directions carefully the result was all that could be desired; a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee Postum has worked wonders for me.

"My husband who always suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee quit the coffee and took up Postum with me and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better with no indication of kidney trouble.

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children with a clear conscience that it will help them and not hurt them as coffee or tea would." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Drafts Sent Anywhere FREE

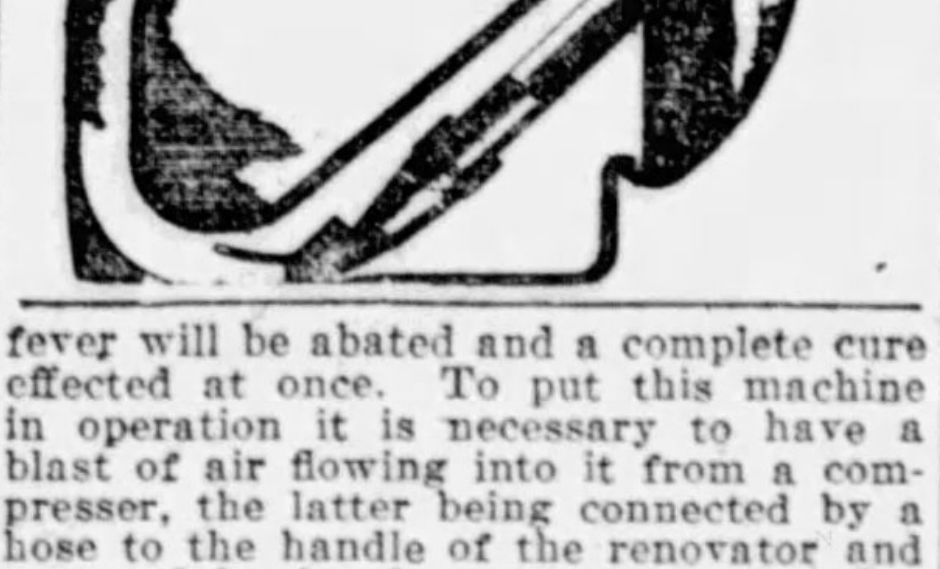
Keep your Money until satisfied with benefit you receive. Then send One Dollar.

Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful Michigan external remedy which has been so successful in curing all kinds of acute and chronic rheumatism, are now being sent all over the world on approval—without one cent in advance. If the sufferer is satisfied with the benefit received, he is expected to send one dollar for them, otherwise no money is asked or accepted.

The Drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, the stocking being protected by the impervious backing. They cure rheumatism in any part, bringing immediate rest and comfort to pain-racked bodies. No other rheumatic cure has ever been successfully sent on approval, but we find the people willing and glad to pay for Magic Foot Drafts, because they do bring relief even after everything else has failed. We have hundreds of letters full of thankfulness from persons who tried Magic Foot Drafts—at first unwillingly—but at the urgent entreaty of cured friends. Take a chance on the testimony of the thousands made well and write for a pair today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W. B. 28, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. When satisfied with benefit received, send One Dollar, but until then send NO money. White today—now.

Blows the Dust From the Carpet.

When the housecleaning fever really takes a firm hold of a woman, about the only remedy which will afford a perfect cure, is to have every carpet taken up in the house and thoroughly cleaned. But a St. Louis man wants to try a different prescription in the way of a pneumatic renovator, which is intended to clean the carpets without removing them from the floor. If the fever has not entirely left the woman after this operation has been performed, we suggest that she be allowed to take up a small section of the carpet and see how much dust she can discover. If the amount be as small as the inventor believes it will, the fever will be abated and a complete cure effected at once. To put this machine in operation it is necessary to have a blast of air flowing into it from a compresser, the latter being connected by a hose to the handle of the renovator and operated by hand or motor power. Inside the renovator is a flat blade pressing against the nap of the carpet, with a flat nozzle above the bole to blow the air through the fabric as the machine is drawn about the room. The jet of air drives the dust from the carpet through the curved tube in the body of the machine where the air is strained through fine cloths, retaining the dust inside and discharging the filtered air into the room. After the operation the cloth strainers are removed and the machine cleaned out by simply inverting it.



CHARACTER TOLD BY SHOES

Scarpology is the name of a novel method of divination which is now attracting some attention in Europe. It was invented by a scientist of Basle, and it is based on the assumption that the character of any person can be told from his shoes.

Here are a few of the principal rules:

"When a heel and sole are worn equally, meaning thereby when neither is in a worse condition than the other, one may be confident, if a man wears the shoe, that he is energetic and is endowed with excellent business ability, and if a woman, that she is loyal to her husband and a good housekeeper.

"The outer edge of a sole, if much worn, is a sure token of a fantastic, wayward spirit, but, on the other hand, if the inner edge is worn, the wearer is timid and irresolute.

"When the shoes are much worn along the outer edge and the leather around the toes begins to look shabby, the other parts of the shoes meanwhile being almost as good as new, one may be confident that the wearer is a rogue."

Poor Market.

Yonkers Statesman.

Church—A friend of mine wrote a song entitled, "Only One Wife in This World for Me."

Gotham—And was it a success?

Church—No; a dead failure. He made the mistake of publishing it in Chicago.

EMERALDS AND PEARLS

Reasons Why They Are Growing So Scarce.

Pearls and emeralds have become so scarce that precious stone dealers are obliged to obtain them from private sources to satisfy the demand, says the New York Times. This condition of the market has been coming on gradually, until now it is an important feature in the buying and selling of the stones. It is not so much the result of an increased demand, although pearls are becoming more popular each year, as on account of a falling off in the world's supply of gems.

The decrease in the world's output of emeralds during the past few years has been such as to cause grave alarm among the most conservative of precious stone dealers in New York and London. Unless new mines are discovered soon it is not unlikely that emeralds will become the rarest precious stones in the world. As the condition of the market is now, they are worth in stones larger than five carats from two to ten times as much as first water diamonds. Several stones now in the hands of New York dealers are worth from $15,000 to $50,000 apiece while they range from ten to thirty carats in size, and are not free from imperfections.

In spite of the fact that emeralds were among the earliest stones mined by the ancients, and have since been discovered in different parts of the globe, there is practically but one country in the world today where they are still being mined at a profit. And even the mines there are not considered valuable enough to merit an expenditure of money for improvements and more modern machinery, and are still being worked by the same crude method that was employed almost a century ago.

Within the past fifty or sixty years emeralds have been discovered in Russia, on the Asiatic slope of the Ural mountains; in Austria, Australia, and in North Carolina. Mines were opened at all these places and companies formed to work them, but in a short time they were abandoned as profitless, in some cases the quality of stones being too poor and in other cases the cost of mining too great. The present supply comes from Peru, South America, from what is known as the Muzo District.

The method of obtaining the gems from private sources is unique. Individuals known to have large collections of precious stones are communicated with, and offered double the amount they paid for an emerald. In many cases advertising and personal solicitation are resorted to, and stones have recently been obtanied by dealers at a cost three times as great as the same stone was valued at ten or fifteen years ago. Because the emerald was originally an Oriental stone, and was known to be quite plentiful in the days of the ancients, many of the emerald hunters are now circulating among the eastern Rajahs and Indian rulers in search of them. In many cases they are very successful, for the emerald was much prized by the early Asiatic and Egyptian nations, and valuable stones have been handed down in the same families for centuries till the present day.

The scarcity of the pearl results from two causes. The demand is greater than ever before, and the fisheries are not being sufficiently protected. It is estimated that in a few years Oriental pearls will be selling at almost double the price they are bringing now. The discovery of the valuable pearl fisheries in Arkansas a years ago has helped to keep the Oriental variety from soaring too high in price, but the American supply has practically run out now, and unless measures to protect the fisheries are adopted soon, they will be almost totally destroyed.

A dispatch from London in the past week sounds a warning note in regard to the pearl supply of Europe, and declares that the stock is being rapidly exhausted, while there is no hope of the demand abating. Prices are going higher almost weekly, and owners of pearl jewelry who have had them for years are beginning to realize on them at double the amounts they cost.

VOGUE OF ROSE COLOR.

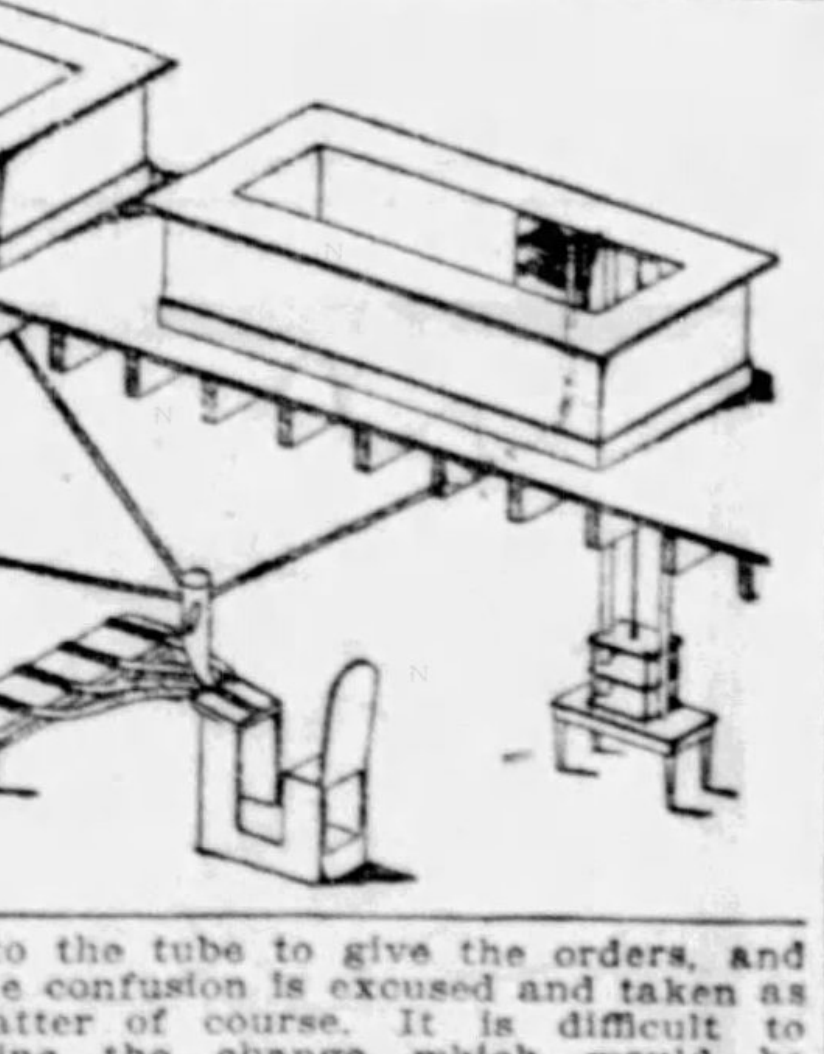
Shades of red and shades of rose color figure conspicuously in summer gowns of nearly every fashionable fabric. The Rose du Barri tint seems much favored for semi-toilets and opera wraps. One of the latter, made with large hanging sleeves, was of gauged rose chiffon with a very deep facing round the skirt portion of silk of the same shade, the division between the chiffon and silk being marked with a pretty rose and gold galloon. A rose silk gown with double decker skirt and blouse bodice softened with an inner vest of Alencon lace was conspicuous by the number of tiny rose silk tassels which decorated it, these being put on irregularly down the front of the bodice and round the bottom of each skirt.

A red and white spotted foulard gown was trimmed with strappings of linon broderie Anglaise on the bodice, the skirt being nearly covered with graduated bias bands of the silk.

An afternoon toilet of rose delaine had the skirt slightly trained behind and trimmed at intervals with waved bands of rose silk ornamented with pastel blue tassels placed two and two together in graduated widths which were about six inches apart. A very simple full bodice with yoke and collar of transparent lace had stitched bands of rose silk outlining the yoke and coming to within an inch or two of the rose silk ceinture. On the shoulders narrower bands crossed and formed a lattice trimming to the very full sleeves, which finished at the elbows with a triple row of gathering, from whence came fitting cuffs with the tasseled silk straps at the edge.

Call Service for Restaurants.

If a stranger desires to study the American citizen under full speed he has only to visit a popular "quick lunch" cafe during the busy hours, when everything is in full swing and the air is full of a babel of calls for "draw one!" "Brown the hash!" "Ham and!" "Boil two soft;" etc. No doubt the patrons believe their meals will arrive in shorter time if the waiters call from the table instead of going to the tube to give the orders, and so the confusion is excused and taken as a matter of course. It is difficult to imagine the change which would be wrought should the waiters suddenly cease their calls and use instead the service here illustrated. With this apparatus there is no need for verbal communication with the kitchen, and the orders will be delivered with just as much speed and accuracy as under the old service. As will be seen, each bar is connected with the kitchen by a tube, and the waiter has only to drop into this tube a ball corresponding in color or number to the articles of food ordered. The balls all center at the receiving desk in the basement, and the person in charge can either call the order to his cooks or place the balls in the auxiliary tubes provided to hold them until the cooks come to receive them.



Don't count that time lost which is spent in studying the effect of harmonious colors. Color is of prime importance in dress.

The Farmstead

Questions Answered.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to Subscriber, Michigan: Feed everything dry, plenty of fine grit, pulverized charcoal, fresh water or milk. We feed pin head oats the first week, rolled oats two weeks, then cracked corn, with other grains thereafter.—Point Place Poultry Farm, Mt. Vernon, O.

Editor Farmstead: Tell the Michigan Subscriber to feed his small chickens cracked corn or millet seed, instead of corn meal, which kills your chicks.—Subscriber, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell L., of Morley, Mich., that all little pigs must live on the ground, and have a good range, so they can root in the fresh earth. I find pigs like clay. I had a litter born in the winter, and I supplied them with clay dug from under a house. You would smile to see how the little fellows would eat it—and none died.—L., Dayton, Wash.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to H., of Maple Valley, Wash., would say: Let your ruptured yearling colt alone, and by the time he is four years old it will have disappeared of itself. I have had two similar cases.—I. A., Forest, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—One subscriber asks what to do for his hens when their droppings are partly very green and partly very yellow. This is either verging on roup or cholera. Castor oil is always good and safe in such cases, and some people add a couple or three drops of laudanum to the dose. Epsom salts is recommended also, but is harder to give. Put copperas in their drinking water—enough to color the water. It is often caused by indigestion. Give some kind of physic.

Small chicks that have a little white action that sticks to their down like dried sulphur or chalk, can often be cured by giving two or three drops of castor oil to one drop of paregoric; but sweet oil is considered the better, as castor oil is too griping. Don't wait, but at the first sight of the symptom try one drop of paregoric to two or three of the sweet oil. In such cases feed boiled rice, for a change in their feed is highly recommended. Some poultry keepers recommend chopping senna leaves; beginning with the first feed to mix one teaspoonful to a half pint of cracked grain is claimed to keep them healthy and never allowing them to droop. It is cheap enough to try, and is a physic, a help to digestion, or a preventive of indigestion.—W., Hicksville, O.

Editor Farmstead:—For the Maquoketa subscriber: My roup remedy is a diphtheria remedy, prepared and used by Dr. Harrington (deceased), of Maquoketa, Iowa, years ago, and made as follows: One pint pure cider vinegar; honey, two tablespoonfuls; loaf sugar (or granulated), four tablespoonfuls; a piece of alum, and a piece of blue vitrol the size of a chestnut.

Put all into an earthen pitcher, set in a kettle of water, bring it to a boiling heat, and when cool bottle for use. For diphtheria, for an adult give a teaspoonful once an hour, if not too sick at the stomach; give less to children in proportion to age. Every day give enough castor oil to move the bowels.

For chicken roup, I take 4 or 5 tablespoonfuls of this remedy, add a teaspoonful each of turpentine and kerosene oil, and a little water, if too strong, and put some in each nostril and give a teaspoon half full two or three times a day for grown fowls, and follow up with a dose of castor oil every night. It will cure nine cases out of every ten and the remedy is worth ten dollars in any home for canker, diphtheria, or any such throat trouble.—W., Hicksville, O.

Gooseberry Caterpillar.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me what to do to destroy a little white fuzzy worm that is destroying my gooseberry bushes? They eat the leaves off. By answering you will confer a favor on an old subscriber.—B., Aral, Va.

Use paris green, one pound to 200 gallons of water, and spray the bushes thoroughly. Repeat every two weeks. Be careful in using the berries, however. They must be very thoroughly washed, for Paris green is a virulent poison.

Charbon or Anthrax.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of The Blade for many years and enjoy it very much. I would like for you to tell me through your valuable columns about charbon. It affects horses and cattle alike in this state, and is very fatal. Can you give a remedy?—H., China, La.

Charbon is a French word, pronounced "sharbon," and means a coal. Anthrax is a Latin word, meaning a virulent ulcer. Anthrax is an infectious, malignant disease of brutes, and sometimes also of mankind. It is a germ disease, caused by a microscopic organism, the bacillus anthracis. The disease is also called splenic fever, carbuncle, malignant pustule, and wool-sorter's disease. It is usually fatal. The only successful treatment is by the injection into the blood of a serum. We think, if you will write to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, you will be able to obtain the serum.

Queries for Answers.

Some time ago The Blade published an article on concrete fence. I and many of my neighbors have fields with plenty of stones to fence them, and I think some of us would use them if we knew how. Can The Blade or any of its readers give the suitable dimensions and mode of building and oblige many readers?—H., Erwin, Tenn.

My cow first got lame in her left shoulder, then in her right one. She is now getting lame in her left hind leg, which seems to be stiff, but does not swell at all. She has been this way about three months. I have tried everything I thought would do any good. I tried turpentine, linaments, salt and vinegar. What shall I do?—Subscriber.

I have a mare about 12 years old that has had a bad cough for about six weeks, do not think she has the heaves, but it may lead to that. Can some one send a tested remedy?—C. F.

I have a very valuable mare that has a fistula. Will some one kindly tell me of a cure through your paper? I would like some tested recipe.—B., Newcastle, Neb.

I would like to ask through the columns of The Blade how to get rid of milkweed. We hoe them up and pull them up quite often, and it does no good. If any one knows of any way of exterminating them, it would be gratefully received.—W. Y., New York.

I would like some one, through the columns of this paper, to tell me what is the matter with my hogs. I have two that go down on their knees when feeding, just as if the back was broken just behind the shoulder blade. They are smaller on that part of the body than anywhere else; are healthy and doing well; will be three months old 1st of June, crossed by Poland sow. I would be glad to hear from any one who has had experience in this.—J. E. L.

I have been a reader of The Blade for three years and now submit my first question to the Farmstead. A mare took sick, would not eat, nor prick grass but a little. She was doctored for bots. In three days she became stiff, moved about very sluggishly, and in one week from the time she took sick she died. Upon examining the stomach we found 69 bots all in a bunch. They were pink in color and had eaten almost through the wall of the stomach. Immediately below the pyloric orific, in the small intestine, we found 63 bots, light brown in color. Was the mare's death caused by the bots? Please give a remedy for bots and their origin. If the nits that are deposited on the horse's hair were removed immediately after deposited, would that prevent bots, or are the nits that cause the trouble (if the bots come from nits deposited by the nitfly) deposited on the horse's lips? Please give as much information on our case as space will allow.—M. L. K.

Country Life or City Life.

Editor Farmstead: The gradual flow of our rural population to the city is due to several causes and diversities of opinion. People have tastes for different callings or pursuits in life, which might not be pursued in the country with the same degree of success as in a town. The large salaries paid those who work in the city lead the average young man of the country to believe he could save more money by going to the city, possibly without figuring the current expenses, much less the liability of expense caused by being more liable to encounter contagious diseases. The idea handed out by the business colleges over the land is that the city needs their help, and business men are willing to pay them for it; that farm life gives them physical vigor and strength of character so necessary for business men. Be this true, as it may, men with small means will more often succeed in the country than in the city, and more assuredly retain the strength of character attained on the farm, away from the schemes and gambling shops of the city.

The gay displays of the fashionable city people lead the young people of the country to think there is more time to spare, more entertainments, more innocent pleasure in the city than in the country. So, on they go, never stopping to think where these things will lead them to. The theatre, the ball (not saying any harm of the good people of the city) are the first steps toward grosser pleasures and on to crime. Going to the city puts them in touch with the higher institutions of learning, which is an advantage greatly to be desired. While some, doubtless, go to the city to avoid the manual labor of the farm, I for one, believe when the telephone and rural free delivery of mail becomes spread, so to speak, over our country, our young men will cease to think so much of going to the city, and see more pleasure and happiness on the farm than toils and burdens. However, we need more producers on the farm.—H. H. E., Likesville, Ala.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH Weekly WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK MEDICINE

TAMPA, FLA., Feb. 4, 1902.

Last summer I had some sick hogs and I did not know how to cure them. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine was recommended to me and I find it perfectly good. I can recommend it to several of my friends who own stock. ALFRED LOVE.

Hogs are the most difficult animals in the world to treat and it is a fair test for any stock medicine when it restores sick hogs to health. On account of their voracious and gluttonous appetites, hogs frequently suffer with indigestion and constipation and these disorders [illegible] cholera and other [illegible]. Black-Draught Stock Medicine is a liver medicine that never fails to relieve a case of constipation and indigestion in hogs. It has been known to cure cases of cholera in the first stages. When hogs are sick, only a small dose need be given, as it can be forced down their throats. When well, an occasional dose of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food keeps the digestion healthy, the bowels regular and the liver active. Black-Draught Stock Medicine in hogs' food once or twice a week will [illegible] raiser. A 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine [illegible] pay for its cost many times over. Druggists keep 25-cent air-tight tin cans of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25c to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

KELSO, I. T., May 25, 1902.

I am proud to say that Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a good remedy for all stock. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is keeping my hogs healthy and [illegible]. I have never lost a hog since I began putting Black-Draught Stock Medicine in [illegible]. JOE TICHENOR.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Lexington, Va., May 21.—The forty-third annual session of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church was called to order today in the Lexington Presbyterian church by the retiring moderator, Rev. W. T. Hall, D. D., of Columbia, S. C. About eighty Presbyteries, scattered variously over the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri and Indian Territory were represented by the two hundred commissioners in attendance. The session was begun with devotional exercises, and an eloquent sermon was preached by Dr. Hall.

Several important matters will come up before the General Assembly for discussion, such as Christian education and the appointment of a permanent committee on the Bible cause, similar in character to the other standing organizations of the body.

TEST FOR CHILDREN.

Hand a person two objects which are of exactly the same weight, but of different dimensions, and the chances are ninety to one that he will pronounce the smaller to be the heavier of the two. The reason evidently is because it is natural, though erroneous, to suppose that the more compact a body is the more heavy it is bound to be.

Dr. Demoor, a well-known Belgian physician, recently tested several children on this point. He gave them two black bottles, each containing a similar quantity of heavy powder and one of which was much larger than the other, and of the 380 children whom he examined 370 said promptly that the smaller bottle was the heavier. Only 10 answered correctly, and Dr. Demoor soon found out that they were idiots.

Professor E. Mararede applied the same test to a class of backward children in Geneva and discovered that it was an admirable method for discovering the exact amount of intelligence possessed by each child. Four of his pupils invariably picked out the bottle which was really the heavier, and these four were the dullest and in all other respects the most unpromising in his entire class.

ALWAYS THIRSTY.

Kind Lady—I can hardly believe that you were ever a preacher. You have such a hard face.

Tramp—Well, that's because it's so dry, ma'am.

Don't forget that if the hat is suited to the wearer, all else is forgotten and forgiven.

PICNIC LUNCH BASKET—BOON FOR TOURISTS

From the English we have borrowed the picinc lunch basket idea and the handy receptacle now figures in many a trip about the country by motor, carriage or wheel, particularly when the excursionists' route takes them a little out of the beaten paths and away from hotels and road houses. These baskets are models of compactness and equipped for the complete serving of two, four, six or as many persons as may be desired. An alcohol lamp, a kettle to heat water for tea or coffee, a saucepan available for various purposes, dishes and tableware and receptacles for provisions of various kinds are included in the furnishings and the most satisfactory sort of a picnic lunch may be enjoyed with the aid of one of these baskets. One may have as elaborate a basket as one desires, while the excursionists of more modest ideas and plans may be satisfied also. The picnic basket is a boon to the tourist who likes little jaunts into country places and remote spots where the conventional excursionist journeys not.

HEART STRINGS

O thou mysterious harp of a thousand strings,
So sensitive to touch, so sweet in tone,
Yet oft' as cold and callous as a stone.
What heartfelt sympathy, what rapture springs
From thy melodious chords when fortune sings.
But when by grief or passion overflown,
Thy quivering life expires with bubbling groan,
Or rises heavenward on spirit wings.
Then happy be he that strikes the vibrant chord,
wakening with a touch thy sweetest note
And giving key to all discordant strands.
And may high heaven abundantly reward
The bard that flings heart melodies afloat,
And sends them drifting into distant lands.

—Boston Budget.

BRIDAL NOTIONS.

Some fantastic ideas are being exploited in connection with English weddings just now and one of these is a large basket behind which the bride and bridegroom stand to receive their friends. The handle stands up over their heads, and the basket is filled with tiny bouquets, which are scattered among the guests when the bride and bridegroom have left and confetti or silver horseshoes have been sufficiently well circulated by their friends as they wish them Godspeed.

Muffs made to match the parasols and fashioned of chiffon and roses or trimmed with fruit and grass are designed to be carried by bridesmaids at some coming English bridals.

At a recent wedding the bride made a departure from the ordinary practice by having little boys to precede her dressed in the costume of heralds, carried out in pale blue satin embroidered with gold; she had four bridesmaids, who were in Empire dresses of blue soft silk. This pretty bride's own dress was of ivory satin embroidered with silver, and having sleeves and yoke of tucked chiffon.

GINSENG Book free, telling how to invest in the Ginseng industry and double your money F. B. Mills, Box 60, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions of law, no mathematical problems, nor concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Stock Watering.

Please explain what is meant by stock watering.—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

To water stock, in the most precise definition, is to increase the capital stock of a company or corporation by the issue of additional shares, without a corresponding increase of actual capital. The excuse for such a transaction is usually given as follows: That the property, or franchises, or both, of the corporation have so increased in value that an increase in the amount of stock is necessary in order to fairly represent the existing value.

For instance, the Chemical National bank of New York city was organized in 1824 with a capital stock of $300,000. This institution has been very conservative in its methods, and very successful. It has never increased its capital stock. Its shares, whose par value is $100 each, are very rarely on the market, but when they are, they readily command the price of about $4,200 per share. Why? Because its annual dividends are 150 per cent. Now, if it should increase its stock by watering, it could give its stockholders 42 shares, par value $100 each, for each share they now hold, and they would get the same rate of dividend they do now. But it has never done so. Were this done, it would be a legitimate case of watering stock. It would then pay about 3.57 per cent per year, which is a good rate for a safe investment stock—that is, a stock which one buys in order to have a safe and permanent investment for his money. In that case, the market price of the stock would be par, or a little above; and the stockholders would realize the same amount of money from their investments as they now do.

But such cases of stock watering are rare. Let us illustrate by another case. The facts are correct, but the names are not given. In a certain city, about 1895, there were two street railway companies. Both used the same tracks on the four principal business streets, but their routes in the residence section ran on different streets. Their total capital stock was $4,500,000. In that year the majority of the stock of both was purchased by a syndicate of capitalists, who organized a new street railway company. They fixed the capital stock at $7,000,000. The holders of the stock of the original companies had their stock exchanged on even terms—that is, if a man held 50 shares in either, he received 50 shares of the new. The additional $2,500,000 of stock was sold, and a portion of the resulting money was used in putting up new power houses, replacing old cars with new, and reconstructing the lines. In 1899 this company was bought out by another syndicate, which formed a new traction company, with a capital of $11,000,000. The old stock was exchanged for the new, share for share, and the additional $4,000,000 of stock was sold. Thus, within four years, the capitalization of the street railway system of that city was watered from $4,500,000 to $11,000,000. This $6,500,000 of stock did not realize that much in cash, for the two new issues of stock sold below par. A part of this increase in capital was legitimate, for two reasons: First the city grew rapidly, and the street railways became more valuable in consequence; second, portion of the money received was spent in betterment and extensions. But, of the added capitalization, fully $3,000,000 was "water"—that is, a simple addition to capitalization, without any actual increase in value of the property. Undoubtedly, within a few years, the growth of the city will justify that watering, and make the street railway property really worth its capitalization—which is not the case now.

The Oldest Flag.

In the Bureau of April 6, in answer to a query, we said it is often stated that the American flag is the oldest now existing, and that we had never seen any contradiction of the statement. C. S. K., Arlington, S. D., writes concerning this matter:

According to Danish history, the flag they have now—red with a white cross—was used the first time on St. Vitus' day, June 15, 1219, when Valdemar Sejr (Valdemarus Victoriosus) was king of Denmark, at a great battle called the "Volmerslay." After the battle the king built the castle Reval, and is probably where the town of Reval is now. That flag was named "Tannebrog," and is, I believe, the only flag in the world with a name.

Mother Shipton.

"Will you please publish Mother Shipton's Prophecy?"—T. A. B., Cairo, Neb.

Charles Hindley, an English bookseller, wrote much for the press, and was the author of several books. He brought out a pamphlet entitled "The Strange and Wonderful History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton," about 1548. It is the general belief of critical literary persons that he invented the story, and that no such person as "Mother Shipton" ever lived. This is all the more likely as such publications in pamphlet form were common at that day. The story Hindley told of her was that she was born at Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in 1488, and died about 1559. It was said that Henry VIII, Elizabeth and James I consulted her as a witch. The prophecy as originally printed was this:

"The time shall come when seas of blood
Shall mingle with a greater flood;
Great noise shall there be heard, great shouts and cries.
And seas shall thunder louder than the skies.
Then shall three lions fight with three, and bring
Joy to a people, honor to a king.
That fiery year, as soon as o'er,
Peace shall then be as before;
Plenty shall everywhere be found,
And men with swords shall plow the ground."

Some fifty years ago, about the time the first Atlantic cable was being constructed, and the Great Eastern was planned, some conscienceless fellow in England furbished up the forgotten story of Mother Shipton, and wrote several couplets which he added to the above, which were intended to make it appear that Mother Shipton predicted the railroad, telegraph, etc., and it ended with the following couplet:

"The world unto an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

Every now and then some one sets his rhymes going in the papers again—certain that there are fools in the world who will believe them. We sincerely wish that the whole Mother Shipton story could be forgotten. It was a lie to start with and remains one always.

National Bank Notes.

R. A. S., Omaha, Neb.: As the national banking law stood from the time of its enactment until 1902, a bank could issue 90 per cent in notes of the par value of the bonds deposited in the Treasury. In the latter year the law was amended, so that it now allows notes equal to the par value of the bonds to be issued. That is, formerly a bank with $100,000, par value, of United States bonds deposited, could issue $90,000 in notes; now it can issue $100,000. As all United States bonds sell at a premium, the security is ample.

Three Definitions.

What is the difference between a trust, a syndicate and a corner?—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

A trust was defined in the Bureau of The Blade of May 14. A syndicate is simply a combination of capitalists to accomplish one particular thing; for instance, in Cleveland's second term, J. Pierpont Morgan organized a syndicate to take a bond issue, which was too large for a single person or a single bank to handle.

A corner is an entirely different thing. It is a monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or any other marketable commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination for the purpose of raising the price and thus making a profit.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

Case of a New York Girl of Interest to Every Mother and Daughter in the Land.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I hope you will publish this letter, for I want all mothers to know how much good your medicine did my young daughter. Her health broke down about six months ago, and although she is large for her age, I did not understand what was wrong with her; the doctor did not, either, for he treated her for her heart, which pained her a good deal; but he did not do her any good, and we were afraid heart trouble would carry her off. Every day she kept getting whiter and thinner. She had no appetite, and she sat around without any ambition, and was always too tired to do anything. All night long she would moan in her sleep, as though in terrible pain.

"I felt terribly discouraged; I was spending money for doctor's bills right along, but she was receiving no help. At that time I was taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I read in one of your books about young girls. I decided to drop the doctor, and give her your medicine. I wish you could see the change in her, and the pink cheeks **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has given her. She had taken but half a bottle when menstruation started again and her heart trouble went away like magic. I had her continue the medicine, and now she is fat, rosy, and perfectly healthy. Menstruation is regular and painless, and I owe my thanks to you and to your wonderful medicine for her good health."—MRS. MARGARET PHELAN, 673 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

SPECIAL ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN FREE.

From her vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of untold value to every ailing young woman. Her advice never fails to help. If you need such help write her. Address Lynn, Mass.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced.

It is well to remember these facts when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** so do not experiment with untried medicines, but insist upon the one you know is best.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Insect Collecting.

Editor Question Bureau: In The Blade of May 21, F. F., of Bourbon, Ind., asks for the best method of killing insects for the cabinet. Tell him to obtain 2 oz. of pulverized cyanide of potash. Mix it with just enough water to make a very stiff paste, and put in the bottom of a wide-mouthed bottle (a pint glass fruit jar with screw top and rubber ring is just the thing). In handling remember the drug is a deadly poison. Leave uncorked for a few hours, after this keep tightly closed. A circle of paper cut to fit the bottle may be spread over the surface of the cyanide. Insects placed in this bottle die quickly and are not injured as specimens. I find this way more satisfactory and surer than chloroform. A corner of the catching net containing a butterfly may be put into the bottle, and the cover put on, when the insect will be killed before removing from net.

The cyanide will need to be renewed once or twice a year, according to amount of use. The collector will find many helpful suggestions in a small hand-book by W. P. Manton, called "Insects; How to Catch and Prepare them." It can be obtained of any good book store.—F. H., Prescott, Ia.

A Rifle Question.

What is the reason, if you screw a rifle firmly in a vise, it will cause it to shoot wild? I speak from experience.—D. T., Middle River, Iowa.

An arms manufacturer to whom we submitted the question answers that, in putting the rifle in the vise, the screw was turned too tight, and bent the barrel very slightly—not enough for the eye to detect, but enough to destroy correct shooting.

"Blague."

What is the definition of the word "blague?"—T. D. C., Mosheim, Tenn.

The word blague is French, and, as a noun, means humbug, vain boasting, pretentious falsehood; as a verb, to humbug, to hoax, to lie jestingly.

Department of Commerce.

Please give a description of the new department of labor and commerce and its officers.—L. A. M., Keehena, Wis.

The department was organized to get under one head the agencies for the collection of information and statistics relating to commerce and labor. This, especially the statistical work, was being done by bureaus in different departments, chiefly the treasury and interior. Under the act establishing the department its head was authorized to rearrange the statistical work of the bureaus and offices comprised within it and to consolidate any of those transferred thereto. In pursuance of the authority thus given, the secretary has appointed a commission to submit a plan for the co-ordination and consolidation of the statistical work now carried on by the various bureaus. The present very efficient commissioner of labor is the chairman of the commission, and he has as associates such men as Mr. S. N. D. North, the head of the census office, and Mr. O. P. Austin, the chief clerk of the bureau of statistics, not to mention other heads of bureaus, whose assistance will be helpful. The way has thus been opened for a reform in the collection and dissemination of statistical material by the government. It is many years since the need of the concentration and correlation of statistical work at Washington was first insisted upon in Congress, and concrete illustrations to enforce the argument have not been lacking. It now looks as though such a co-ordination may be brought about through the agency of the new department, and in view of the fact that the secretary has authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data obtained by them, and to collate, arrange and publish the information so obtained in such manner as he may deem wise it is probable that the not distant future may see all of the statistical work of the government concentrated, as it should be, in the hands of one agency.

New Issue Stamps.

Whose portraits are on the new issue of stamps, and please give a complete list of postage stamps of all denominations.—B. B. C., Carroll, O.

Here is the full list, with colors and portraits:

One cent—Green, Benjamin Franklin.
Two cents—Red, George Washington.
Three cents—Purple, Andrew Jackson.
Four cents—Dark brown, U. S. Grant.
Five cents—Blue, Abraham Lincoln.
Six cents—Magenta, James A. Garfield.
Eight cents—Dark lilac, Martha Washington.
Ten cents—Light brown, Daniel Webster.
Thirteen cents—Slate, Benjamin Harrison.
Fifteen cents—Olive, Henry Clay.
Fifty cents—Orange, Thomas Jefferson.
One dollar—Black, D. G. Farragut.
Two dollars—Sapphire blue, James Madison.
Five dollars—Dark green, John Marshall.
Special delivery—Light blue, boy on bicycle.

Every stamp gives the name of the person whose portrait adorns it and the years of their birth and death. Frames including the portraits are different for every denomination.

Skeleton Leaves.

Please tell me how to skeletonize leaves.—Reader, Lexington, Ky.

The leaves are put into an earthen jar and a large quantity of rain water poured on them. They are then placed in the sun and left for some time to putrefy. As the water evaporates more is added. This process may take several months, some leaves taking more time than others according to their toughness. When they have been in a state of putrefaction some time the two membranes will begin to separate and the green part will become fluid. The operation of clearing then has to be begun. The leaf is put upon a flat white earthen plate and covered with clear water. Then gently pressed between the fingers the green part will come out. The membranes must be taken off with great care, especially near the middle rib. When once there is an opening the whole membrane quickly follows. After both membranes are removed the leaves must be washed in clear water and then dried between leaves of a book.

Birds as Ornaments.

C. R. S., Plymouth, O.: Under no circumstances would we give information even if we possessed it (which we do not), as to the killing and preparation of birds to be used as ornaments on women's hats. Most states have laws against the killing of all birds that could be used for this purpose; and the humane societies in many cities have had milliners arrested and fined for selling such ornaments. While the information you request is to be used in preparing a paper on the subject, it would be read by others who would take advantage of it to go to bird killing. Not long ago the Audubon society of New York, as the price of withdrawing prosecution against a large number of wholesale milliners, accepted a promise from them all not to use the plumage of a large number of birds, chiefly foreign. This was done to allow the stock on hand to be disposed of, representing in the aggregate many thousand dollars. The agreement also included all kinds of American singing birds.

Coaling Ships at Sea.

How are ships coaled at sea?—C. B. B., Tampico, Ind.

The only vessels that have yet been coaled in the open sea are war vessels. Commercial vessels coal at seaports, where they can lie alongside a wharf, from which the coal is carried, either by hand or through chutes, into the hold. As it is dangerous for two vessels to come together in the open sea, because of the swell of the waves, the problem of coaling naval vessels at sea in time of war is a ticklish one. Where it has been done, strong wire cables were stretched from the rigging of the collier to that of the war vessel, on which coal carriers were suspended on grooved wheels, and pulled back and forth by ropes.

A Dark Horse.

How did the term "dark horse," used in politics, originate?—C. F. H., Madisonville, Tenn.

When nominating conventions name an individual who was not prominently considered a candidate before the convention met, or during its earlier ballots, he is called a "dark horse." The term had its origin in horse-racing, where a horse, not considered able to win the race, but which wins it to the consternation of the betting fraternity, was called a dark horse.

Straw in Bricks.

Why did the Egyptians use straw in their bricks, as we are told in the Book of Exodus they did?—W. G., Muscatine, Iowa.

The Egyptians bricks were not burned, as ours are, but merely dried in the sun, like the adobe used in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, etc. But it has recently been found by a clay expert at Niagara Falls that there is a scientific reason for the use of straw. He was studying clay for the manufacture of crucibles, and could not understand why German clay should be regarded as superior to American. After exhausting all the obvious hypotheses, without gaining satisfaction, he began looking up the more unlikely ones, and not to lose the value of any hint, went over all the possibilities of straw in connection with brick-making. He boiled a lot of straw, and used the water in mixing clay, and found that it greatly increased the clay's plasticity and strength. He determined that this was due to the tannin contained in the straw, and began treating the clay with a solution of tannin. He found that not only were non-plastic clays made plastic this way, but that the strength was so increased that unburned brick treated with tannin were stronger than burned brick without it. It greatly hastens the 'aging' or tempering of clay, doing in eight or 10 days what usually takes many months, even years, and in China is done by one generation for the next. He calls his process "Egyptianizing" the clay.

Iridiscence.

What couses the change of colors of the feathers of some birds, like doves and pigeons, which change color whenever the bird moves?—G. C. H., Aldie, Va.

Iridescent feathers from the sides of the neck of the common "homer" pigeon appear green when the sum of the angles of incidence and reflection is less than 90 degrees, and purple when that sum is greater than ninety, but less than 140. The iridescence is produced by a peculiar form of barbules, which overlay each other like shingles in a roof. The same barb may have iridescent and non-iridescent barbules. The former have much more pigment than the latter, and the pigment is in the form of spherical granules of melanin that fill cavities inclosed by a thin, transparent layer of keratin. The spherical pigment granules lying next to the transparent horn layer produce a dispersion of incident light and the unaided eye receives a mixture of great number of the spectra thus formed.

Barbers' Pole.

Why are the colors, red, white and blue, represented on a barber's pole?—L. O., Herrick, Ill.

Several centuries ago, in Europe, the barbers were also surgeons. In that ignorant age, when a person was ill, it was usual to let blood, and this stupid idea was retained up to within the last half century. The barbers were called upon to do this blood letting. It was usual to open a vein in the arm, and let the blood flow into a basin. Hence the barbers put out a white pole, with a red stripe running around it, and hung the brass basin they used at its top. The white pole symbolized the arm of the patient; the red stripe meant the bloody bandage put around the wound made by the lancet. Though the barbers long ago had to abandon blood-letting, they retained the pole as a sign. The blue stripe came into use in the United States, about the time of the civil war, thus making the pole a patriotic sign, bearing the national colors. Barbers' poles in Europe are still red and white only.

Christmas in the Antipodes.

Please tell me in what month Christmas comes in Australia, and why?—C. W. W., Yost, Ky.

Christmas comes on the same day and month all over the world—that is, on December 25. The sun reaches his furthest southern point on December 21, the winter solstice, and consequently, in the south temperate zone it is very warm—corresponding to our weather at the end of June.

Submarine Boats.

A friend of mine and myself were discussing diving boats. I told him I thought they could stay under for 10 hours, but he said not. So, will you please answer the following question: What is the longest time any sub-marine boat has stayed under water?—J. M. M., Mercer, Pa.

The longest time, to the writer's knowledge, is about forty-one years. The Confederates built a sub-marine boat, which started on her trial trip, in 1862, and never came up again. She is somewhere on the bottom of the sea.

Of course a boat can stay down any length of time; but the people in her must come up for fresh air. So far as we recall, the Holland boat has been kept under water about eight hours.

Alfred Austin.

May I trouble you for a sketch of the life and works of Alfred Austin?—F. J. W., Hale, Mo.

Alfred Austin, poet, critic, journalist and lawyer, was born near Leeds, England, in 1835; was graduated at the University of London in 1853; was foreign correspondent of the London Standard and became editor of the National Review when it was established in 1888. Among his works are The Human Tragedy, Savonarola and At the Gate of the Convent. Was appointed poet-laueate in December, 1895.

Alphabet in a Sentence.

What is the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet?—F. M. W., Buchanan, Mich.

We don't know. In the boyhood of the editor, the following sentence was used as containing all 26 letters, but we suppose a shorter one could be made, if we had the time to waste on such trivialties: "Jacob wilso made Kate a box of fine-grained yellow pine, quite small in size and well varnished."

Wireless Messages.

Please explain how messages are sent by wireless telegraphy.—G. M., Stryker, Ohio.

The universe is filled with what is called ether. We can not see it, nor feel it, and our only knowledge of it is from its effects. The heat and the light of the sun come to us as vibrations of this ether. It is also capable of electric vibrations. The wireless telegraph simply sets up these electric vibrations in the ether. They go out in all directions from the sending station, and when they reach the receiving station set up an electric current in the wire, which actuates the mechanism just as a current along a wire does in a telegraph office.

When Will Your Postal Come?

You who are sick and need help—when will you ask me for it?

Why do you wait, while thousands are getting cured? They simply write me a postal—just as I ask of you.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't you realize that such an offer would ruin me, unless I had a remarkable remedy? Could there be better evidence that I am curing the sick ones who write?

My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they get well. There are 39 chances in 40 that you will gladly pay, too.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Dollar of 1887.

Is it true that if anyone should happen to get a dollar dated 1887, that he could go to the St. Louis exhibition and that this dollar would pay all his car fare?—C. N. B., Dunbridge, O.

The dollar of 1887 is worth no more than any other dollar, and the story that it is worth a large sum is simply a lie. In 1887 there were 33,611,710 silver dollars coined, and they are all in circulation. In that year there were coined 8,543 gold dollars. So you see there is no scarcity of either coin, and hence no reason for a premium on either. The scarcest American coin is the silver dollar of 1804. At that time they were worth more as bullion than their face; the silver in them would sell for about $1.04 in gold. Hence, although over 19,000 were coined that year, they were melted up for bullion. A genuine one is valued by collectors at $100 to $600, owing to its condition.

Miscellaneous.

R. G. S., Melville, Ill.: We never heard of him, and he is mentioned in no book of reference.

E. E., Sterling, Neb.: Address a letter to "Any real estate agent," adding the city and state, and ask him what you wish to know.

A. R. M., Indian Springs, Ind.: Please consult a lawyer. We do not know what the law of your state, or its court decisions would say in such a case.

G. M. S., Dodd, W. Va.: The sample you send is a very soft shale, largely composed of mica. The glittering particles are mica. It is of no value whatever.

H. S. I., Ingraham, Ill.: Robert G. Ingersoll was a very well-educated man, a lawyer of distinction, honest and honorable in all business transactions.

H. H. C., Brakeville, Tenn.: Physicians say that while the point is not fully ascertained, common prudence would insist that no use should be made of the milk of a cow bitten by a rabid dog and no use of the flesh of any animal so bitten.

E. R. B., Lewisberry, Pa.: The governor of Porto Rico is Hon. W. H. Hunt; of the territory of Hawaii is Sanford D. Dole; of the Philippines, Hon. W. H. Taft. Unfortunately we have not the names of the heads of the public schools of the three.

W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.: We answered some time ago as to the assistant pastmasters general. In trying a case for violation of the postal laws the trial is, of course, in the United States district court, and your postmaster or any lawyer can tell you where it sits in your state.

E. F. C., Sumersville, W. VYa.: Mollie Fancher, of Brooklyn, through an injury to her spine, fell into a comatose condition (not mesmeric). She spent many years in an almost unconscious condition because of the injury to the nerves and brain. This is all we know of her history.

W. A. Y., South Glens Falls, N. Y.: The Cuban secretary of public instruction is Senor Leopoldo Cancio, Havana. We do not think there is any official at the head of the schools of Alaska, but you might write to "the Hon. Commissioner of Education, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.," and inquire.

C. H. R., Rockwell, N. C.: Very often a question, as written to us, is long, and asks various particulars of a subject. In such cases, to save room, we cut the query down to the main fact. It was so with the one to which you refer. Its writer asked for authorities on the evolution side, but did not ask for opposite ones. The editor now sees that he might easily have referred to Prof. Virchow as the leading opponent of evolution, but as a matter of fact he did not think of it when writing the answer.

THE WORLD'S UNREST.

The bacillus of unrest seems to have seriously impaired, if it has not wholly destroyed, the dream of universal peace which commanded the attention of world rulers and world thinkers but a few months ago. Resultant from the peace congress at The Hague were conferences between rulers, promises of enlarged civil and religious liberty in nations where oppression had obtained, talk of general disarmament and plans for alliance looking to the preservation of peace, and preparation for the announcement that war is no more and all's well with the world. Have all of these good thoughts and better efforts come to naught?

Today there is hardly a nation in the world, civilized or uncivilized, but is facing problems that may lead to war with her neighbors or industrial crises that threaten her peace and prosperity at home. Venezuela has adjusted her international difficulties, but has a revolution still in progress that leaves her future in uncertainty. Chile is using every power in her command to suppress general rioting which threatens to lead to revolution. Hayti and Santo Domingo have the peace that follows exhaustion of resources, and is only preliminary to renewed conflict. Nicaragua has an incipient revolution, and Brazil's religious controversy has reached the rioting stage. England is still annexing territory and slaughtering natives in Mad Mulah's country, and France is following her example in the Morocco region. Turkey and Bulgaria are on the eve of a conflict. Russia, the originator of the universal peace movement, is adding the bloodiest chapter to the world's history of horrors within her border and forcing issues in Manchuria that may lead to the dismemberment of China and a radical change in the map of the Orient. Germany, in a word, is apparently the only great foreign power not involved in warlike complications, and that is due, judging from the expressions of her emperor, more from lack of opportunity than from a desire for peace.

While the United States may view these warlike conditions only as an interested spectator, whose trade is involved in the outcome, the situation at home is serious enough to command the best thought of those charged with the administration of affairs, official and industrial. At no time in the history of the nation have strikes—an apparently inseparable adjunct of prosperous conditions—been so general and far-reaching. Limited are the industries that are not directly involved, and all are affected. Happily, there has been up to this time an almost entire absence of the rioting and lawlessness that have too frequently marked the differences between employer and employed, and this is the chiefest source of hope for an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. So long as reason overmasters riot, arbitration and compromise still have room to serve justice.

Unsettled and unsatisfactory as conditions are, the sober, hard, common sense of the American citizen will find a satisfactory solution of the troubles at home and may provide a surplus to leaven the loaf of international discontent.—Washington Post.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

WORKS BOTH WAYS.

"If we had more money at our command," declare the polar explorers, "we could find the North Pole in no time."

"If you had more North Poles," retort the plutocrats, " you could discover one once in a while, too."

Whereat the explorers discover that their compasses have been deflected by the wrong bank accounts.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

"How attentive Mr. Tattler is to Miss Millyuns! Do they get along well together?"

"Nobody knows."

"Well, that's encouraging."

A POOR EXAMPLE.

Captain—Cheer up, Mr. Lizzie! There is no great danger. Act like a man!

Mr. Lizzie—But, don't you know, me man is scared too.

AN ELIMINATION.

"Is Spacecut a capable editor?"

"He can get the good out of an article more completely than any other editor I ever worked under."

Artificial Camphor.

Artificial camphor is now made in Germany for the trade, as chlorydrate of terebinth. It has a peculiar value in lessening the dangers of nitro-glycerin and making gelatin-dynamite more effective.

The Sunday School.

THE MYSTERY OF RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for May 31—"The Life-Giving Spirit." Rom. 8:1-17.

Apart from one great fact Christianity is inexplicable. Its rise, growth, power and present place in the world and in the lives of individuals are nothing less than mysterious. Back of all the history of the church and her out-workings there is manifest a power devine, which we identify as the Spirit of God. He is the key to all the mysteries of faith; only in the light of his presence and activity is Christianity comprehensible. He has been the energising, organizing and administrating power of the Christian Church. By him she has been preserved, inspired and guided. Apart from him, she would have become a mere memory within a hundred years after Calvary. And what he has been and is to the whole church which comprehends all creeds, he has been and is to all the individual friends of Jesus. This mysterious and mighty force, which we know as the Third Person of the Godhead, is the secret of all Christian progress of every sort.

An Obscured Truth.

A maze of mysticism and theological wordiness has largely obscured from the great multitude of disciples this essential truth of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit has been made to appear unreal, and only for the understanding and help of those who have attained to the heights of religious experience. Commonly he is regarded less as an alder of the ordinary Christian than as a peculiar gift to evangelists and others who profess a "higher life.' Even our English name for the Spirit has been as a veil to obscure his personality and purpose. The translation of the Bible that was made in 1611, and is still in common use, calls him the "Holy Ghost." Today the word "ghost" means something entirely different. The Spirit of God is not a "ghost," nor anything else unreal or uncanny. Similarly, the Authorized Version speaks of him as the "Comforter," thus, in the understanding of today, limiting his mission to that of a comforter of the sorrowing and the distressed. As a matter of correct interpretation we should know that scholars suggest "Helper," as the best all-round word for the translation of the Greek name of the one whom Jesus sent to take his place. Indeed, we do not at all grasp the significance of the words of Jesus concerning this one who was to come unless we understand that he was promised as one qualified fully to take the place of the Lord who was soon to ascend. The Spirit of God stands in the stead of the Son of God. All that the latter was to his disciples when on earth in the flesh, the Spirit is to the disciples today.

His Mission and His Power.

While the Sunday schools of the world are studying this one lesson on the Holy Spirit, they should endeavor to gain a broad grasp of the subject. On no phase of Christian truth is clear, definite and positive teaching more urgently needed. The Spirit of God has always existed. He was in the world at the Creation. But his special mission began in fulness at Pentecost, in obedience to the promise of Jesus. Then he came to be Christ's personal representative to the orphaned Church, fulfilling the mission of the Son who had escended to the Father. He came to equip the Church for all her labors and trials, and to be her teacher and leader, as truly as Jesus was the teacher and leader of the little company that followed him through Galilee. When we say, in the common phrase, that we are now living in "the dispensatio nof the Spirit," we mean simply that we are living under the direction and authority of this all-wise and all-strong One who stands in the place of Jesus.

An Emancipator.

As Paul writes to the Christians at Rome, in the letter from which the text of this lesson is taken, and as the New Testament constantly reaffirms, the disciple of Jesus is under a new law. Since he has the illuminating Spirit within, he is no longer bound by the petty rules of the old order which was fulfilled in Christ's sacrifice. His life is not to be controlled by regulations, but by the Spirit. He is a free man, free to follow the guidance of the indwelling Spirit in his life and work, with no man daring to hinder. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." The Spirit-led man is free from the law, free from its condemnation, as Paul states, and free from all its lesser requirements. He will do all that the old law requires and more, but from a new motive and with a larger purpose. He is no longer a child, obeying regulations which it cannot understand, but a full-grown man following the behests of an illuminated conscience. Emancipated from the old, the Christian is led into a new life, with larger privileges, but with greater responsibilities.

Slaves of the Flesh.

What ails this world? The question is a common one, and the answer is not far to seek. The world is in bondage to material things. Men are slaves of the flesh; they "mind the things of the flesh." We are under the dominion of earthly fashions in food, in clothes, in houses and in pleasures. Why is it that so many men and women look out upon life with world-weary eyes? It is that they have served the flesh, and it has not satisfied. Why do the newspapers so often have to tell of the monkey escapades of "society"? Is it not simply that these inane adventures are attempts to escape the monotony of the flesh which they have elected?

The best sermon on the superiority of the spirit life is a look into the face of a man who has served the flesh for a life time. An ancient king who "went the pace" said in his old age, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." The life that is lived after the flesh neither satisfies man nor pleases God.

Perfect Freedom.

The real significance of the modern popularity of Christian Science, Dowieism, Ethical Culture, Theosophy, and a whole string of allied "isms," is that they betoken a general heart hunger for a better life than that which is merely material. Men are weary of the rule of things. Even by such eccentricities as these new cults we are swinging back to the New Testament truth of the pre-eminence of the spirit. The book which President Roosevelt has recently recommended so strongly, "The Simple Life," is merely an echo of the teaching of the New Testament which we are studying today, "the mind of the spirit is life and peace." Spirituality is the greatest reality. Living the inner life is the true way to obtain dominion over the outer life. For they who serve the spirit conquer the world. To the spirit-ruled "His service is perfect freedom."

A Priceless Possession.

It is to be confessed that there is a measure of snobbishness and cant about those who call themselves "spiritual." Their chief claim to spirituality may be said to be the freedom with which they point out other persons' lack of spirituality—and that is not a sign of spirituality at all, but the reverse. The truly spiritual do not talk about spirituality. Meekness is one of the fruits of the Spirit. There is real danger that religious wordiness will be substituted for religious worthiness. Not all who talk most glibly about being "filled with the Spirit," manifest the characteristics of the Spirit.

This form of pharisaism gets small encouragement from Holy Writ. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit is given to all of Christ's disciples. Only at his impulse can we accept the Saviour, and only by his power do we grow in holiness. Whatever of merit a Christian may have in his character or in his work, is due altogether to the help of the ever-present Spirit. A person may possess the Spirit unknowingly. His advent is not always, nor generally, a conscious experience. One may go farther and say that there are no Christians without the Spirit's indwelling. "If any man hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." The presence of the Spirit is proved by the fruits of the Spirit. The way he manifests himself is not by censoriousness or pharisaical self-complacency, but by a humble desire to do the will of Christ.

The Ideal Life.

There is some question about the use of a big S or a little s in many of the verses of this lesson. The distinction matters little, for he who is possessed by the Spirit of Christ will manifest the spirit of Christ. It is quite possible—more than that, it is commanded—that the Spirit of God become the spirit of a Christian's daily life.

This is the point of Paul's argument. All who believe Christ are emancipated from bondage to the fleshy life and to the old legalism, and are to live henceforth the full, untrammeled and peaceful life of the forgiven and freed. Their life spirit is not fear or restriction; they are not slaves, but sons. The old burdens that were too grievous to be borne are cast aside, and they are no longer bond-servants, but children and heirs, even co-heirs with God's well-beloved Son.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.
Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it

PAPER CORKS

The most remarkable invention of the past century has just been perfected and patented by us in this country and in all foreign countries. A machine the size of a sewing machine which makes **CORKS** out of old newspaper scraps and other waste paper. All kinds of waste paper and paper pulp can be made into corks. These Corks are superior to the regular corks, as they are not affected by acids, oils, etc., and have been tested by leading chemists, and the largest users of corks in the United States, and by them pronounced as far superior to the old style corks in every way. Each one of our machines will make over three hundred corks per minute. Corks can be made any size, color, or shape, and name or trade mark can be stamped in the top of each cork as made. Our Corks can be sold at one-tenth the price of regular corks, which are rapidly advancing in price owing to the scarcity of cork bark, but we can get even higher prices, as **OUR CORKS ARE BETTER.** We have contracts for millions of our corks, and it is necessary for us to establish plants for making them in all sections of the country. We have formed a National Company to handle this business, and now offer a limited amount of the stock of this company to those having a little money to invest, at **$1.00 PER SHARE.** Within a short time the price will be advanced to $2.00 per share, and within a year will, we believe, be worth $100.00 per share, as by our patents we absolutely control the cork market. We shall appoint local representatives from among our stockholders, and a few dollars invested now should make you well-to-do and give you an income for life, as this Company through its patents will control the cork trade of the world. **We can have no competition, as we own all patents.** Only a limited amount of this stock is offered, and over thirty thousand dollars worth was subscribed for in our own city the first day it was offered. Not over $500.00 will be sold to any one person in a locality, as we wish to scatter this stock over the country in order to make a national introduction of our corks at once and we take this method of doing it, preferring to let one person in each town and city in on the ground floor, instead of spending vast sums in advertising. Send for our booklet and bank reference, also sample of the corks, stating how much of the stock you wish to subscribe for, and we will reserve the stock until you can investigate us, then if you do not want it you need not take it. You can subscribe for as few or as many shares as you please up to $500.00. **This is the opportunity of a lifetime.**

U. S. FIBER STOPPER CO., 163 Winner Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REMARKS ON A $5 JOB.

A downtown merchant advertised on Wednesday for a stenographer with a knowledge of Spanish who could correspond in that language as well as English. By mistake the newspaper printed the salary to be paid as $5 instead of $15 a week. In his mail yesterday the merchant received this communication in reply:

"Brooklyn, May 13, 1903.

"Dear Sir:—I beg to offer my services as an applicant for the position advertised this morning.

"I am a young man thirty-two years of age, and have had a business experience of seventeen years, being connected with United States inquiry department at Manila for some time, and I feel confident, if you will give me a trial, I can prove my worth to you.

"I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent telegraph operator, and college professor, but have several other accomplishments which might make me more desirable than ordinary mortals. I am an experienced snow shoveler, a first-class oyster opener, and have won medals for reciting 'Mary Had a Little Lamb.' I also have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears.

"I am a practical farmer, can cook, take care of horses and pigs, crease trousers, repair umbrellas, and also am the champion chiffonier of Brooklyn. Being possesed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful but ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful artistic charm that a stuffed billy goat would. My whiskers being quite luxuriant and extensive, my face could be used as a door mat, pen wiper, or feather duster. I can furnish recommendations from J. P. Morgan, Chauncey Depew, Kaiser Wilhelm, and the dog catcher of Flatbush.

"As salary, I would feel I was robbing the widowed of bread and the orphaned of sponge cake if I were to take advantage of your offer by accepting the fabulous sum of $5 per week. I would be entirely willing to give my services for less, and by accepting $1.28 it would not only give me a clear conscience, but would also give you an opportunity of increasing your donation to the church, pay your life insurance, found a home for book agents, and endow a free bed in the dog home.

"Really, old man, your unheard of charity borders on the supernatural, and to the ordinary mind appears like reckless extravagance. I can call to see you any Saturday after 10 o'clock p. m., or can be seen any Sunday morning holding up a post on the corner from your house. I am at present employed as assistant dumbwaiter and understudy of the janitor. Hopefully yours.

"P. S.—Now, honestly, what kind of a man do you expect for $5 a week? Do you want one made of wood, or would a nice, juicy, newly laid putty gent fill the bill?"—New York Sun.

HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.

Beppo Bruzoni, a Neapolitan sailor, is a living proof of the fact that a man can be his own grandfather.

"I married," he said, "a widow, and she had by her first husband a handsome girl named Silvietta, with whom my father fell in love and who became his second wife. Thus my father became my son-in-law and my stepdaughter became my mother, since she married my father. Soon afterward my wife gave birth to a son, who became my father's stepbrother and at the same time my uncle, since he was my stepmother's brother.

"But that was not all, for in due time my father's wife also gave birth to a boy, who was my brother and also my stepson, since he was the son of my daughter. My wife was also my grandmother, for she was the mother of my mother, and thus I was my wife's husband and at the same time her grandson. Finally, as the husband of a person's grandmother is naturally that person's grandfather, I am my own grandfather."

HIS FIRST DRESS SUIT.

"The first time I ever put on a dress suit," said ex-Governor Scofield, "was at the reception and ball which followed in the evening of the day that I was inaugurated. I remember that we had to stand on a little platform, raised a few inches from the floor, while the crowd passed along and shook hands with Mrs. Scofield and myself.

"I weighed just 96 pounds at that time, and was as thin as a match. Mrs. Scofield is a fleshy woman, and as I looked at her during a lull in the procession and then sized up my own diminutive anatomy, I whispered to her:

" 'Martha, we must look like the living skeleton and the fat woman in the dime museum to these people!'

"That settled Mrs. Scofield for the balance of the evening, and to save herself she could not get rid of the ripples of mirth that would sweep over her face and break out into peals of laughter as the ridiculousness of the situation appealed to her."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Ferocious Blacksnake.

Pennsylvania's crop of snake stories is unusually large this spring, even the hoop snake having been seen. The story of a ferocious blacksnake comes from York. A young man of that town went out to the woods accompanied by a fine beagle dog. The dog became separated from its master, who soon heard him yelping with fear. Going into the underbrush, he found that his dog was being squeezed to death by a big blacksnake which had wound itself around his body. The snake was exhibited as proof of the truthfulness of the story.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 654 F St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$60 A MONTH STRAIGHT SALARY And expenses for men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture, we mean this and furnish bank reference of our reliability; year's contract Eureka Mfg. Co., Box 216, East St. Louis, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRASS BAND Instruments, Drums, Uniforms. Lyon & Healy "Own-Make" Instruments are preferred by Thomas Orchestra, Banda Rossa, Mascagni, etc. Lowest prices. Big Catalog; 1000 illustrations; mailed free; it gives instructions for amateur bands. LYON & HEALY, 72 Adams St., Chicago.

Wanted, Land Warrants,
Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Script, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Script. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE! Instruction Free! You can become a Hypnotist in a few hours time without leaving your home. You can sway the minds of others, control friendship and affection, cure disease and bad habits, gratify your ambitions and produce amusement by the hour. My mammoth Illustrated Lesson or Key to Hypnotism which I send free of charge and postage paid, will tell you all about this marvelous science. It contains hundreds of beautiful and artistic engravings, and shows you just what Hypnotism is and what it will accomplish. Send for it and learn to Hypnotize. Remember, this wonderful book costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. If you mention this paper, I will also include a large package of other valuable, interesting and profusely illustrated literature, without charge. A chance of a lifetime. Write to-day. Address, PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Jackson, Michigan.

MEDICAL.

LADIES Our Monthly Regulating Tablets never fail. Box FREE. H FRIAR MED CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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LADIES Our Monthly Regulator CAN NOT FAIL Box free. VitaCo., Sta. B, Milwaukee, Wis.

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WOMEN! FREE INFORMATION to any lady of a never failing, harmless monthly remedy. A simple home treatment. Mrs. C. N. Morton, Sta. B, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHORT, BUT INTERESTING.

A new electrical radiator, intended to supersede the steam heater, is formed by enameled iron plates, the space between being filled with powdered carbon, kept in position by asbestos cardboard. Into this radiator are led three copper strips, one at each end and one in the center, and a continuous current of electricity is passed from the center to the end strips. With a current of eight amphers, at 200 volts, a heating surface of 25 square feet can be kept at a temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit.

That the motorist cannot help reckless driving was maintained by a French savant in a recent meeting of scientists in Paris. The furore steals on them. In setting out they intend to go at a moderate pace, but as they warm to the work they must rush on faster and faster. The flying landscape through which they tear forward produces the kind of giddiness which Arabs say takes hold of them in the fantasia. In this state motorists would run down those nearest and dearest to them as unhesitatingly as though they were so many animals.

As to hydrophobia: Beware of the dog when it becomes dull and hides away; appears restless, always on the move and prowling; whose countenance is somber and sullen; walks with head down like a bear. Beware of one who barks at nothing when all around it still. Beware of a dog that scratches incessantly and tears up things. Look out for the dog that has become too fond of you and is continually trying to lick your hand and face. Beware, above all, of the dog which has difficulty in swallowing, which appears to have a bone in its throat, and one that has wandered from home and returns covered with dirt, exhausted and miserable.

Experiments are now being made by the French in their submarine boats with a material called "oxylithe," a new chemical compound which liberates oxygen freely when mixed with water. This not only purifies the air, but it burns up all animal impurities. In addition, experiments are being made with a new motor to which oxylithe furnishes the fuel. If this proves successful—and the prospect is at present favorable—the motor will do for both surface and under-water running. Much more powerful machinery can be installed, and a large part of the heavy electric batteries can be removed.

When the Japanese took possession of Formosa they found there a population more or less addicted to the use of opium. It was decided to abolish the practice by degrees. Only those who have suffered from its effects to the extent that it occasions intense pain to deprive them of their pipe are now permitted by a special warrant which they are obliged to procure, to continue the use thereof. To newly commence opium smoking is strictly forbidden, or even continue it unless it can be shown that abstention is impossible. A government monopoly of the article was expressly established to facilitate the final extinction of the habit of using it.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

(Or, the Delayed Chauffeur.)

One more unfortunate
Under the wheel,
Smashed to a pulp by an
Automobile.
Lift it up tenderly,
Move it with care,
Or you'll be getting it
Out of repair.

Oh, that sad slip of hers,
What a delay it brings!
Think of the trouble and
Eke the dismay it brings!
But for the heedlessness
And for the needlessness
Of the child's fall,
The chauffeur perhaps had made
Runs other chaps have made—
No good at all.

Why did her father,
Or else her mother,
Or her big sister,
Or her big brother,
Not keep her out of sight,
So that she never might
Have caused all this bother?

There! We're all set again;
Now, then, come on!
She'll never fret again—
Three minutes gone!
Never mind chickens now,
Go like the dickens now,
Just let her zip;
Maybe we still may make
Up down the hill we take
On the home trip.

—Boston Advertiser.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

THE KISHENEFF OUTRAGES.

The civilized world, outside of the Jew-baiting or Jew-hating population of Russia and some other European countries, stands aghast at the outrages committed at Kisheneff. The spelling of the name varies, even in works of reference. It is spelled also Kischineff, Kishineff and Kishinev. It is a city of 120,000 people, in southwestern Russia, on a tributary of the Dneister river. It is the capital of the "government" or province of Bessarabia. The latter is a long tongue of land, bounded north and east by the Dneister, on the west by the Pruth, and it has the Danube and Black sea on the south and southwest. Lying next to Roumania, its population is a mixture, like that of the Danubian principalities. Russia obtained it by conquest in 1812.

The massacre was a two-days' orgy of brutal savagery. In fact, in all the bloody annals of Indian deviltry in our own land, there is nothing worse than the fiendish outrages perpetrated by the "Christian" population of the town upon the Jewish residents. We of the United States find it hard to understand what could have been the exciting cause. One theory is that it is due to the pan-Slavic party in Russia, which, under the political leadership of Von Plehve, the minister of the interior, is credited with the purpose of killing or driving out the entire Jewish element in Russia, that it may not stand in the way of their purpose of national solidification. How much truth there is in this time alone can discover.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, in an authorized newspaper interview, assigns an entirely different reason. The Russian Jews will not engage in agriculture; they herd in the towns, occupying themselves in money-lending and trade. The Count says the Jewish money-brokers takes advantage of the Russian peasants, who are gotten into their financial clutches and ruined. The indignation of the peasants then expends itself on the whole Jewish population within reach. It is true, as he asserts, that Emperor Nicholas I. endeavored to induce the Jews to take up farming, but they would not. He denies that the opposition to the Jews is on account of religion, but because their money-lenders ruin the peasants.

The problem of the Jew, whatever its nature may be, is more imperative in Russia than anywhere else, for she has about 3,000,000 of them. No other country has anything like so large a population of this race. Here in the United States there were only 130,000 by the census of 1900. One would suppose they would long ago have emigrated to those countries which give freedom and toleration to all religions, but they have not. For centuries the bulk of the Jewish population of the world has been massed in the region from the western end of the Black Sea, northward through central Europe, and largely in what is now Russia. Whether the Russian outrages will start a tide of emigration westward, remains to be seen.

WE CANNOT PROTEST.

Many American citizens, and particularly those of the same race as the victims of the bloody Kishineff outrages, are anxious that the United States government shall formally protest to Russia against these barbarities. It has been urged that our state department protested against the Roumanian oppression of the Jews, and that the butcheries in Bessarabia are far more serious than the former.

But there is a broad distinction between the two cases. When the treaty of Berlin was made in 1878, at the close of the war between Russia and Turkey, all the Great Powers of Europe were signatories, and guaranteed that certain things should be done, among which was the granting of a degree of religious freedom to the people of Roumania, by that war finally emancipated from the Turkish yoke. The persecutions of the Jews in Roumania called the attention of the world to the fact that the oppressive laws directed against them were in violation of the treaty of Berlin. As a result, thousands of Jewish people, destitute, and most undesirable as American citizens, were being poured upon our shores.

Secretary Hay protested in a circular letter to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin, not directly because of the wrongs done the Jews, but because of the direct wrong done this country by making it the dumping-ground of a most undesirable element. In the present case this ground for protest does not as yet exist, though it may exist later. We all deplore the Kishineff outrages, but they furnish nothing so far directly involving our interests as a nation in a way that, by international usage, would warrant formal protest by this government. We have lynchings and burnings of colored men, but that does not warrant any other country in protesting to the Washington government against these outrages against our own citizens. The Jews of Bessarabia are Russian subjects, and hence we have no right to protest.

DEVELOPING ALASKA.

The United States government proposes to search out the mineral resources of Alaska. A party of scientific men from the Geological Survey is to be sent to that territory to prospect for new gold fields, and to investigate the deposits of petroleum, coal and copper known to exist there, but which have been neglected in the rush for the gold mines.

It is believed that the gold output of the mining fields already known has reached, if not passed, its maximum, and the surest way to continue popular interest in our new northern possession, and to promote its commercial importance, is to discover new deposits of the precious metal, and develop its other mineral resources. It is an eminently proper work for the geological survey, and will add to the value of Alaska as nothing else can.

THAT ROOSEVELT ENDORSEMENT

The main point of interest in the Republican state convention next week promises to be on the action that body will take on the indorsement of President Roosevelt's candidacy.

Republican politicians whose narrow views are bounded by factional walls are howling against such indorsement merely because Senator Hanna has expressed himself against it, while others equally narrow declare in favor of it simply because Senator Foraker believes it should be done.

We believe, however, the great mass of Ohio Republicans take a wider view and are in favor of the indorsement because it should be given, because the President deserves it and because such action will benefit the party in this state.

The Blade does not believe President Roosevelt's candidacy should not be indorsed because Senator Hanna does not desire it, neither that it should be indorsed because Senator Foraker favors it.

Does Mr. Roosevelt deserve the indorsement?

Do the Republicans of Ohio want his candidacy indorsed?

Will such indorsement be to the advantage of Ohio Republicans?

Who will dare answer these questions in the negative?

Mr. Hanna says he is not in favor of the indorsement because he thinks it premature and because, as chairman of the national committee, he does not want his state to take such action as may appear discourteous to other states which may have candidates.

Mr. Hanna says he is for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt next year. Neither Mr. Hanna nor any other Republican can discover signs of any other candidate than Mr. Roosevelt. From ocean to ocean and from Minnesota to Florida, Mr. Roosevelt is recognized as the one and only candidate. It is conceded by politicians everywhere that no other name will go before the Republican national convention.

Why, then, should Mr. Hanna object to an indorsement?

Do the Republicans of Ohio want Roosevelt nominated? There is no doubt of it. They are ready to declare themselves now. They are not afraid of anything happening to make him unavailable. He has been tested and he rings true. They believe in him and they prefer him to any other Republican.

Is Mr. Hanna supposed to know better what Ohio Republicans want than these Republicans themselves?

The indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy will benefit the party in this state this year. Every speech made in this campaign will be based on Mr. Roosevelt's action as President. Every campaign orator will be greeted with the most tumultuous applause when he refers to Mr. Roosevelt as the party's standard bearer next year. Withhold the indorsement and the party in this state will be placed in a ridiculous position, open to the thrusts and gibes of the common enemy. On the other hand, a frank declaration in favor of the President's candidacy will give tone and vim to the campaign and make victory all the more certain.

Ohio Republicans believe in President Roosevelt. They want him nominated and elected next year. They want now to declare for him and they will look with suspicion on those of the party who are hunting for excuses and finding only lame ones for opposing the indorsement.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS

Principals of New York city schools are advocating a return to corporal punishment, and the question is being discussed at length in many of the educational centers of the east. It was abolished in the Boston schools eight years ago and now there is a strong feeling in favor of restoring the rod to its former place in the school equipment.

One of the teachers who was interviewed on the subject, said:

> The first thing that a child must learn is obedience. If a boy refuses to obey he should be made uncomfortable until he does. Nature uses pain to discipline grown people, and pain is a good thing to use on refractory boys.

The male principals of Manhattan and the Bronx received a circular recently from a committee of their association bearing on this point. Among the questions asked were these:

> What percentage of pupils are in need of other discipline than is at present afforded?
> Do you advise the use of some form of corporal punishment?
> What percentage of the principal's time is occupied with cases of discipline and truancy?

Forty-two responses were made to this circular, and of them thirty were unqualifiedly in favor of some form of corporal punishment, seven were opposed to it and two favored having the punishment administered by the district superintendents.

In Brooklyn previous to centralization there was very little corporal punishment and that was inflicted by the principal, but the testimony of nearly every teacher in boys' classes of that district is that the morale of the schools has suffered by the abolition of whipping.

The subject is one that permits the widest range of discussion. If we could always be sure of our teachers, if we could feel that they were, by nature, kind, by temperament evenly balanced, and by intelligence possessed of a judgment that could discriminate between a fault committed in a spirit of childish fun and one committed in pure viciousness, then we would say, "place the rod in their hands without reservation." But how many teachers are there, thus equipped? How many teachers can put themselves in the place of a parent and administer punishment solely in the interest of the child's proper development? We venture to say, very few indeed, and it is for this reason that so many parents are opposed to permitting teachers to whip their children.

We have in mind a little red school house, shaded by a monster elm and presided over by a woman of middle age who treated every pupil as she would a child of her own. She was a motherly soul, brimming over with kindness, and yet withal a good disciplinarian. She used a switch with such rare judgment that not one of the boys ever doubted the justice of it and the offender was in temporary disgrace before his classmates. Several of the boys never knew what it was to feel the sting of the birch because her mother's heart told her the way to reach their consciences was by moral suasion, and if any one of those boys, now in mature years, were interviewed today he would tell you that the little after-school lectures administered by this teacher with her sad, gentle voice, her eyes communicating the sorrow in her soul, cut a thousand times deeper than any blow she ever administered with the rod.

So, we say, it all depends upon the character of your teachers.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The "Manchester school" of politicians in England—Richard Cobden, John Bright, and their compeers—made free trade almost a religious cult in that country. It was assumed to be based on eternal truths, and that it would be recognized by all civilized countries as the only true economic policy. Its promoters and disciples failed to realize that the question of import duties, related as it is directly to national revenue, can take no higher stand than that of a question simply of governmental policy, which must suit existing conditions. The conditions can not be changed to fit a policy. Great Britain has adhered to free trade, while the other great countries of the world, including the most important British colonies, have adopted protection.

There has been for years considerable protective seentiment in England. It expressed itself in the early eighties in the movement for "fair trade"—which meant tariffs against the imports from countries which protect their own industries by duties on English goods. The most significant recent step was the notable utterances of two English statesmen, on the same day, May 15, in favor of some form of protection. Premier Balfour spoke in London, and Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the more definite and positive. He declared his belief that the time has come for the English people to pass upon the question whether absolute free trade shall not be succeeded by a preferential system of duties. He holds that England should be in a position to give preference to imports from Canada and other colonies, as really indispensable to "the preservation of the unity of the British empire, and the maintenance of British prestige." He closed by intimating that, at the next general election (for members of the House of Commons) an opportunity will be given to the people, "even if it occasionally went against their prejudices," to support a policy tending to consolidate the empire—which must be maintained by relations of interest as well as those of sentiment.

Premier Balfour, speaking along the same lines, said new conditions have arisen since free trade was adopted, and that he could imagine circumstances under which Great Britain will not consent to be a passive target of countries having the protective system. With England's two foremost statesmen counseling an abandonment of the old policy, which has outlived its usefulness, it is certain the English voters will be called on to make a new departure along protective lines for home interests. Our own marvelous prosperity under protection is, without doubt, at the bottom of this change of heart.

THE BOY AND THE CRACKER.

The small boy and the cracker are in evidence in Toledo, and from now on until long after the Glorious Fourth, newspapers can confidently count on the usual grist of minor accidents.

But, wouldn't it be a god-send, if the mayor and the police department could be induced to enforce the law, or at least curb young America's tendency to burn powder without regard to the physical well-being of the community?

Suppose, for instance, the authorities would prohibit the firing of crackers until the night of July 3 and after July 5. And during that period, confine the youngsters to certain public playgrounds, where, under the supervision of the police, they should be permitted to "blow off" steam to the limit of their desires. We have no wish to smother patriotic spirit that bubbles in the breast of every American youth, but we are not unmindful of the fact that there are a great many taxpayers in Toledo who have reached an age where the Fourth of July racket becomes an annoyance. Property interests, too, have rights which should be respected, and so long as it is a simple matter to give the boys a good time, without endangering the health of the aged and without sacrificing property, why not make the change?

One of the worst features of the Fourth of July season is the sprinkling of dynamite composition on the street car tracks. Several Toledo druggists sell large quantities of this compound and manage to make it a little more powerful every year. Sometimes so much is used that it almost lifts the cars off the rails. Nervous women and timid children have been frightened ino convulsions, and the noise is so deafening that it upsets the equilibrium of the coolest-headed. There is absolutely no reason why the authorities should permit unbridled license every Fourth, and it's a seasonable time for them to warn the boys that it won't be tolerated. Let's centralize our Fourth of July enthusiasm and, at the same time, pay some heed to city ordinances.

THE OHIO SOCIETY AT THE CAPITOL

Former Attorney General D. K. Watson has been elected president of the Ohio Society of the District of Columbia, and, as a result, the organization, which was dying of dry rot, has taken on new life. The membership has already been increased by several hundred, and President Watson is outlining a program that will tend to still further strengthen the society.

Ohio plays so important a part in national affairs that it were a pity to permit an organization of this kind to succumb. But it needed a man of Mr. Watson's energy to raise the society out of the rut into which it has fallen, and we rejoice. Ohioans who have the good fortune to visit the capital should not fail to pay their respects to President Watson.

HAVEMEYER'S SKYSCRAPER.

William F. Havemeyer is going the limit on the skyscraper craze. He proposes to erect a 17-story building on a lot 28x46. The purpose is to get so high above his neighbors that tenants will have plenty of light. Incidentally, of course, it will increase William's rent roll.

Architects are curious about this structure. The "flat iron" caused all kinds of comment, but it is a tangible entity today, and, while for a time, it created a ripple of excitement in the neighborhood of Broadway and Fifth avenue because of its whirlwind-creating propensities, it has become acclimated and has been duly installed in the family of skyscrapers.

But the Havemeyer structure has such a small base that it will look more like a monument than a block, and its construction is to be of the gossamer kind, and contractors are wondering how it wil stand up among its fellows.

Colonel Pope is again at the head of the bicycle business in this country, and he declares there will be a revival of interest in wheeling if a generous dose of printer's ink will accomplish it. It takes advertising to make business wheels move, whether of bicycles or of any other line of business.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

The American Society of Equity is the name of an organization started at Indianapolis to maintain higher prices for farm products. Their first demand is that the price of wheat should not be less than a dollar a bushel, and they urge the farmers not to sell for less.

Without entering upon a discussion of the argument this society advances as to what the price of wheat ought to be, we are moved to express the opinion that the formation of a farmers' trust to raise prices to consumers is not practicable. The American farmer is opposed to trusts—when they raise prices on what he has to buy; hence, consistently, he can not join a movement to put up prices on the people of the rest of the world who are not farmers.

Again, it is impossible to unite all the men who own or lease land to raise products for sale. There are some six million of them in the United States. How can they be united in such a movement? Unless the great majority of them go into it, failure would be certain.

The movement, even if it were measurably successful, would in a very short period react to the enormous injury of the American farmers themselves. The farmers of Argentine and Australia would at once enormously increase their acreage of wheat. So the vast untilled areas would at once fill up with men who would go into agriculture because they would see the profit in it. Then would come, and speedily, the raising of more wheat and other farm staples than the world can consume; and that would spell ruin to the American farmers who were holding their products.

WE ARE "AMERICANS."

The Paris edition of the New York World is carrying on a controversy in its columns as to the proper word to use in Europe to designate a citizen of the United States. They are universally called "Americans," but that title is quite as applicable to a Canadian, a Mexican, a Brazilian or a Chilian as to an "United Statesian," is the contention of several correspondents.

It has been suggested by some ingenious contributor to the Herald that the word Usona shall be adopted in referring to this country—it being made up of the initials of United States of North America. Then a citizen of this country would be called an Unsonan; plural Usonans. The suggestion is made seriously, but it will never be adopted. There is no need of a separate term to designate a resident of North America. It is easy to name a citizen of any other North American country than ours by a derivative of its name; as a Canadian, a Venezulean, a Cuban, a Bolivian. That leaves the term "Amercan" to designate one from the United States.

Another thing quite pertinent to the matter is, that we will ourselves determine the name by which we shall be called. We have made "American" the term by which our people and our products are designated abroad. No European who comes in contact with either but understands that the word refers to the United States and not to any other country of the Western Hemisphere.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Secretary Hay's Attitude.

There is no reason for criticising Secretary Hay for not protesting to the Russian government against the Kishinef massacre, though the protest he did make in behalf of the Roumanian Jews might at first seem to be a precedent. In the latter case the ground for the protest was that the enforcement of barbarous laws was driving thousands of Jewish people, destitute, helpless and depraved, to America, here to become charges on the public. That is, the intervention was not because of the wrong that was being done directly to the Jews, but because of the wrong that was being indirectly done to us. In the present case that ground for intervention does not appear, at least as yet, to exist. Much as we deplore and condemn the fearful outrage at Kishinef, there is no point in it at which our interests as a nation are so directly touched as in international usage to warrant formal protest from our state department. The only extraneous force that can be brought to bear on Russia in this shocking business is international public opinion; and what that is Russia cannot avoid knowing.

The Kishineff Outrages.

Maxim Gorki, the novelist, in an arraignment of the Russians for the atrocities at Kishinef, declares that men of culture led the mob. Russian official reports on the massacre are contradicted by photographs of scenes in the unfortunate city on the ill-fated April 20. Ambassador Cassini and Secretary of State Hay are both the recipients of many letters from cranks bearing upon the Jewish massacre.

Our Finances.

The government's expenditures decreased last week about two million dollars as compared with the previous week, and its receipts increased about six hundred thousand dollars. This gives an excess of receipts for the week amounting to over sixteen hundred thousand dollars, which raises the surplus for the fiscal year to date close to thirty-six millions. The total of available cash remains practically unchanged, the amount being somewhat less than two hundred and twenty-two millions.

A Good First Trial.

The outcome of the first trial race between Herreshoff's latest production, the Reliance, and the old defender, Columbia, was distinctly encouraging to those Americans who are interested in the successful defense of the cup this year. The trial was almost altogether a light weather affair. In this sort of weather the new boat proved herself distinctly superior to the well tried old Columbia. On every point of sailing in the light winds prevalent on May 21, the Reliance did a little or a great deal better than the successful defender of two and four years ago. While it is encouraging to discover that the Reliance is an improvement over the Columbia in light weather, many trials will have to be held before it is conclusively proven that the new racer is the faster boat in the general points of sailing and in more than one sort of weather. On the second trial, two days later, the Reliance showed a clean pair of heels to her competitor, in a greater wind, and this has increased confidence in her.

No "Other Aspirants."

As Senator Hanna has declared that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency; that he believes President Roosevelt ought to be, and will be, nominated, and, above all, because no other candidates are in sight, it is difficult for outsiders to see how the chairman of the national committee can feel so strongly about the alleged impropriety of the Ohio Republicans coming out for Roosevelt this year. The rank and file of the party in this state, as in others, wish to align themselves with the universal Republican sentiment, and the chairmanship of Senator Hanna, by his own reasoning, ought not to bar such action. It would not do for him, he says, to permit a state controlled by him to indorse a candidate at this time. To do so would be notice to all aspirants of other states that the national committee was opposed to any one else entering the race. This argument, valid under ordinary circumstances, has no weight this year. There are no "other aspirants."

Cuba's First Year.

Last week witnessed the completion of a year of independent administration in the island of Cuba, and the aniversary of the beginning of self-government for the people of the island has naturally prompted some comparisons by way of retrospect. It may be recalled that predictions of failure were common enough at the time the period of American occupation came to an end. These have not thus far been borne out. Economic conditions in the island were not of the best when it entered on its independent career, and at times since it has seemed as if a period of disaster impended. In spite of untoward circumstances, however, the country has got on pretty well. Order has been preserved and a sustained effort has been made to keep the pace set by the United States officials in the promotion of public works and of saintary and educational improvement. The leading men in public life seem to have been anxious to demonstrate the capacity of the people for self-government; the bulk of the population are developing habits of industry and patience, and there has been some investment of foreign capital. Industrial conditions in the island will admit of much improvement, but there is no feeling of discouragement about the future.

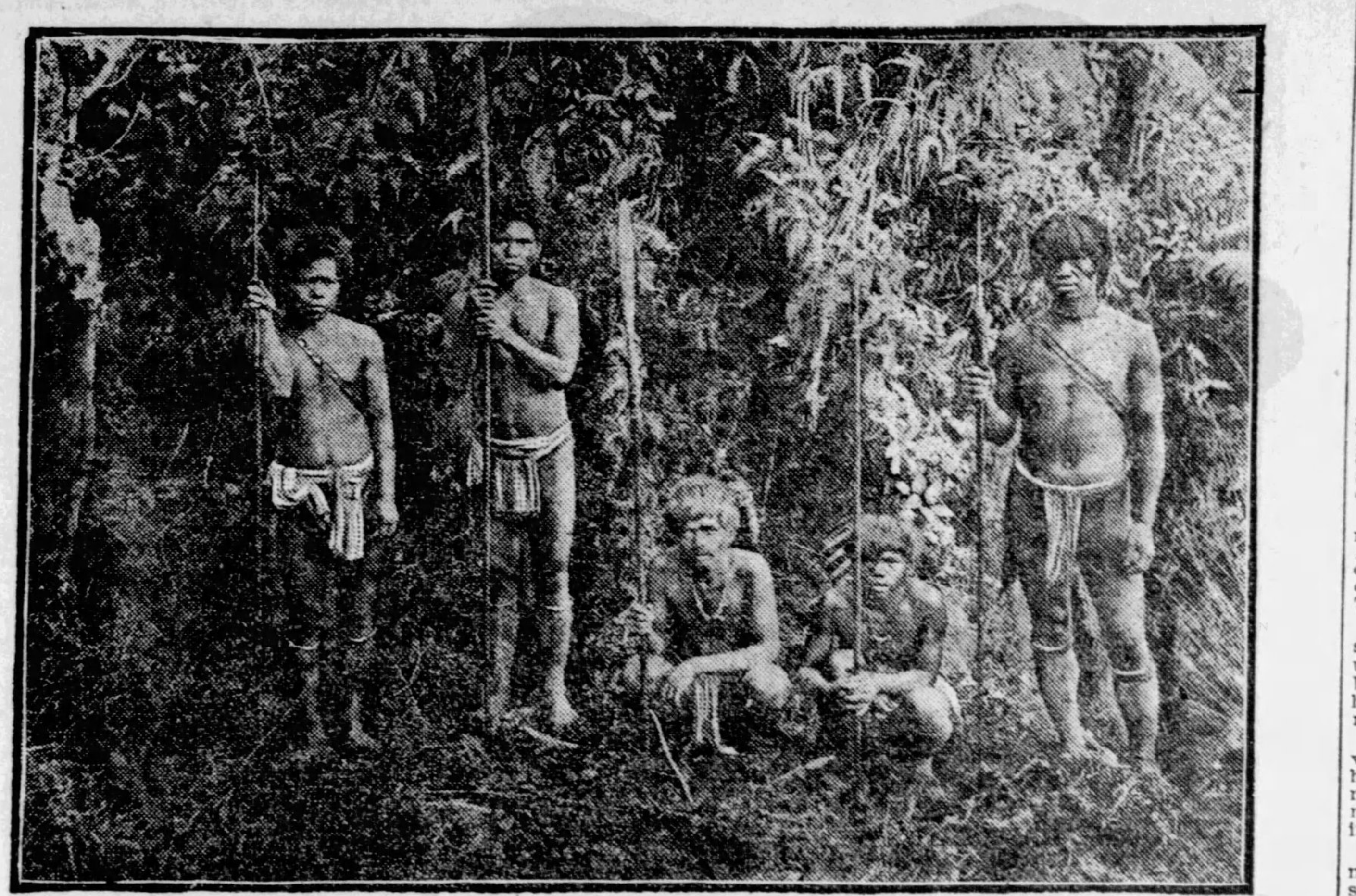
Twelve-Cent Cotton.

Cotton last week fulfilled the predictions of rampant bulls, made some time ago, that middling uplands would pass 12 cents. It did this to the accompaniment of much speculative excitement, immense dealings, and a chorus of lamentations on the part of the squeezed shorts, the like of which has not been witnessed in a decade. The lowest point reached in the last calendar year was 8¼ cents. From this there was a fairly quick rise to the neighborhood of 9 cents, around which it hung for months until about February 1 this year. Since then it has risen quite steadily, but on the whole not swiftly, until about four weeks ago, when the pace became a hot one. On May 1, 10.75 was the price. By May 15 it was 11.50, and last week it climbed rapidly, reaching 12.15 on May 20. This was a gain of nearly 4 cents from the bottom, of 3 cents over January 1 and of 2¾ cents from a year ago. Great fluctuations were shown after the record price was reached, and a headlong break on May 21 led to the belief that a smash in the inflated values was impending, but the market was quieter and stronger on Friday, the 22nd. The present advance differs from the advance shown in January, 1901, when the squeezed shorts settled at about 12 cents per pound. That squeeze was only a matter of a few hours, and nothing like the present high prices has been seen since the year 1890.

Austria-Hungary's Troubles.

With the Czechs fighting the Germans and the Hungarians opposed to union with Austria, the unhappy condition of the dual empire is heightened by the revolt of the Croatians against the Hungarians. The trouble is due to the longstanding hatred between the members of the two nationalities. It has been intensified in recent years by the course of the Hungarian government in Croatia. The Croatians claim that they are compelled to contribute to the support of the government much more than their share, and that in consequence they suffer severely from poverty. Many of the peasants are, in fact, on the verge of famine. According to the agreement between Hungary and Croatia, the Croatian language is to be the official language in all matters between the two countries. Of late, however, the Hungarians have been trying to force their language on the Croatians. In violation of another agreement, they are putting the Hungarian coat of arms on the Croatian railroad stations, the official buildings and the letter boxes. Moreover, they are oppressing their neighbors in other ways. The freedom of the Croatian press have been stifled, and Croation elections are subjected to unjust interference. Although the sentiment of Croatia is overwhelmingly against Hungary, the Croatian diet of 142 members contains 88 supporters of Hungary. Only 3 per cent of the Croatian voters are permitted to vote, and many opposition voters and candidates find themselves in prison on election day. A special grievance is the governorship of Kuehn Hedervary, who is an ardent Hungarian partisan. He has held his present position for 20 years.

TYPES OF THE PHILIPPINE HEAD HUNTERS



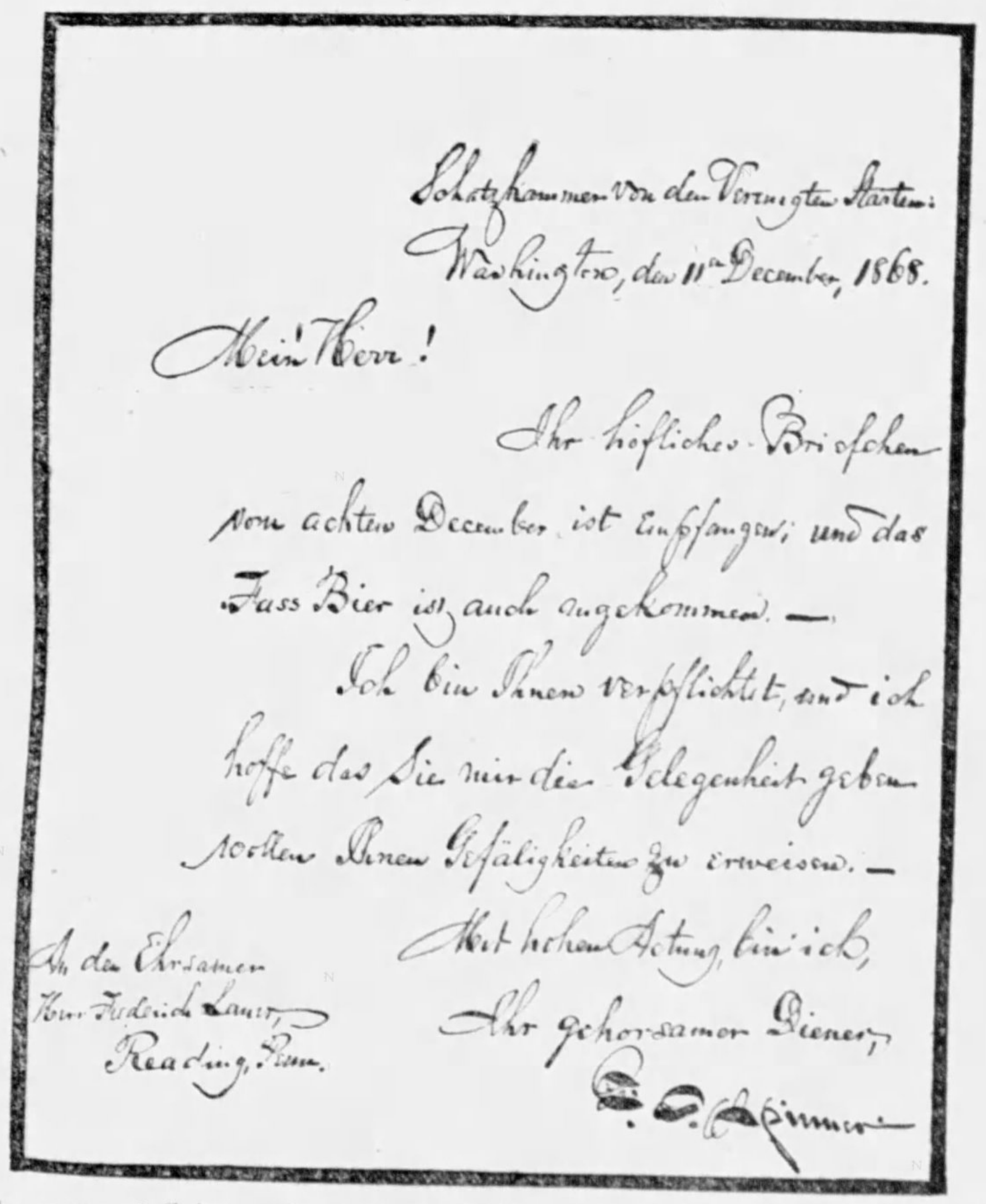
A private letter to a gentleman in New York who recently returned from the Philippines gives an account of a curious discovery just made a few miles from the town of Bagulo, in the Province of Benguet, in the northern part of Luzon, the principal island of the archipelago. Native miners, working with pick and shovel, found in a gravel hillock a stone-built coffin about four feet and a half long, two feet and a half wide and two feet and a half deep. It had no other bottom than gravel, the sides being built of several stones and the cover being one entire stone.

The body was not lying at full length, as, by the size of the bones, it appeared to have been about six feet long. There were found among the bones three flint stones, the largest of which is about nine inches long, resembling the point of a halbert, the edges and point sharp like a spear, and the other end round, as if fitted for a handle; another of a circular form and sharp in the edges, about three inches in diameter.

There was likewise found a kind of a ring, neatly carved, about three-fourths of an inch thick, in which were two small holes, by which it seemed to be hung by a string. It admitted a man's finger, being two inches and a half in diameter.

It is the opinion of those who have viewed the discovery that the stone coffin was the resting-place of an Igorrote chief. At certain seasons of the year the Igorrotes rouse themselves from their lethargy and go out on what are called head-hunting expeditions. The warrior bringing in the largest number of heads of enemies slain is declared chief until the occasion of the next expedition.

MR. SPINNER APPRECIATED BEER



Schatzkammer von den Vereinigten Staaten:
Washington, den 11ten December, 1868.

Mein Herr!

Ihr höfliches Briefchen vom achten December ist empfangen; und das Fass Bier ist auch angekommen. —

Ich bin Ihnen verpflichtet, und ich hoffe das Sie mir die Gelegenheit geben wollen Ihnen Gefälligkeiten zu erweisen. —

Mit hoher Achtung bin ich,
Ihr gehorsamer Diener,
F. E. Spinner

An den Ehrsamen
Herr Frederick Lauer,
Reading, Penn.

The name of Spinner has appeared upon millions of dollars of United States bank notes, and the signature is one of the most curious among the collections of chirographical enthusiasts. This treasury official, it is told, could write his signature with amazing speed, and encompass so great a number during a day that a like amount of work would cripple the fingers of an ordinary man or make them fruitful of corns. The letter given herewith shows that Mr. Spinner wrote a fine German text, and was keenly appreciative of good beer, which never at any time caused his hand to deflect a hair's breadth in the certainty of his curious signature.

VASE RESTORED FROM 638 FRAGMENTS.

To the great delight of the art world, the famous Francois vase, the most important monument of the temples of Solon and Pisistratus and the most precious example of Grecian art in the sixth century before Christ, has after years of toil been restored and again placed on exhibition in the Florence Archaeological Museum.

Connoisseurs are of the opinion that this most valuable and noted antique ceramique is more to be admired than ever before, since the 638 pieces into which it was broken have been so ingeniously put together.

Student, artist and traveler, when visiting the museum, are always sure to enter the Palace of the Crocetta, tarrying long in the center of the gallery, where since 1866 until the time of the great catastrophe which befel it in 1900, and which it was feared was irremediable, stood the celebrated Francois vase. This rare old specimen of art has a most remarkable history. Signor Alessandro Francis found the vase in October, 1844. It was inside a vault located within an apartment belonging to the Grand Duke of Dolciano, at Fonte Rotella, near Chiusi, or, to be strictly accurate, he found only two-thirds of the body of the vase, with only one of the handles, in the first place. A year later he came across some other remarkable pieces, among which was the second handle.

Years afterward another fragment came to light, and was handed over as a gift to the museum in 1866 by Marquis Charles Strozzi, when the parts previously found were put together and so firmly fixed that the vase remained undeteriorated until smashed into fragments by the blow received three years ago.

Current Events.

Presbyterian general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., notified by its clerk that creed amendments have been adopted entire by Presbyteries; vote nearly unanimous; report condemning secular uses of Sunday presented.

Louisville (Ky.) Baptist orphanage given $700,000 by will of Capt. W. F. Norton, eccentric millionaire, which declares Louisville a "dead" town and prescribes Pullman coach and refreshments for burial trip.

New York street car crew compelled by Miss Elizabeth Israel, pretty girl living in Chicago, to take passengers through to Fort George, as promised.

Attempt to embroil President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna started and J. P. Morgan representatives are blamed by some persons; President practically assured that Senator Hanna will not be a candidate.

State of Washington citizens complimented by President Roosevelt on their good citizenship as shown by numerous children who greeted him during trip; reception and parade given in his honor at Tacoma.

Settlement of Chicago gas workers', street laborers', and metal trades strikes undertaken by Federation of Labor; breach between railroads and freight handlers serious because of latter's demand for 25 per cent. increase.

Bradstreet's weekly trade review shows wholesale merchandise and iron buying halting for future developments; lumber market affected by labor troubles; May railroad earnings show 1 per cent. gross increase over 1902.

Conference on railroad immigrant business held in New York by Western Passenger association, eastern lines and Atlantic steamship representatives; large commissions to steamships proposed to head off independent lines.

New York stock prices continued to improve; sterling exchange too low for profitable gold exports; banking syndicate formed to underwrite $90,000,000 Pennsylvania railroad stock issue, on 2½ per cent. commission.

B. W. Snow's weekly crop review shows weather favorable for growth, with needed rain everywhere except in southern Missouri and Illinois and northern Indiana and Ohio; corn planting ten days late.

Chicago city government threatened with labor crisis because of water works engineers' and firemen's demand for higher pay; $75 instead of $65 wanted by latter; refusal given by Commissioner Blocki.

Destruction of Western Union telegraph poles and wires along Pennsylvania railroad's right-of-way completed by latter's employes; $1,000,000 worth of property ruined and 1,000 miles of territory affected.

Betrothal of Miss Grace Greenway Brown, of Baltimore, to Ald. Honore Palmer announced; is sister of Mrs. Stanley Field and Mrs. Walter W. Keith of Chicago, and member of prominent southern family.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch in sermon urged Jews in America to open their homes to Russian massacre victims and subjects of persecution; church teachings on crucifixion blamed and aristocracy declared responsible.

Home of Mark Twain on the Hudson is a hospital, all members of his family being under care of physicians.

Government officials investigating German wines alleged to be adulterated and may shut them out under the new law.

Owing to further reductions in the European squadron it may not be sent to Kiel regatta.

Postoffice department orders resumption of the rural delivery at Gallatin, Tenn., where the carrier was thretened by masked men, on the ground that the people are not responsible for the act.

Bishop Frederick Burgess at opening of convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew declared church was in need of stronger men in pulpit who will have courage to do things.

Mark Twain announces he is recovering from attack of nervous prostration and that his wife and daughter, who have been ill, are better.

Board of health and physicians unite in declaring homeless dogs a positive menace to Chicago; city urged to enforce law regarding licenses.

Agreement is signed by the International Harvester company with all unions in its employ, comprising 15,000 workers, at the Deering, McCormick and other plants, the terms of settlement to run until September 15, next year.

Manufacturers at New York meeting take steps to organize employers for the purpose of resisting demands of labor.

Consul McWade, reporting on famine conditions in China, says starving parents are selling their children at from $2 to $5 each to buy food.

Most serious difficulty in administration of Philippines caused by climate which breaks down health of Americans sent there.

Seven persons killed and more than 100 injured by cyclones and storms in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Oklahoma; heavy damage to crops and buildings.

Board of ministerial relief reports to Presbyterian conference at Los Angeles that gratifying progress is being made in work of caring for aged preachers.

Model cities department to be special feature of Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, municipal work to be shown in attractive form.

Chicago facing labor crisis, and grave trouble feared in stockyards and freight houses, where both employers and employes are determined to adhere to their claims.

Two branches of biscuit trust that have closed on account of union demands announce intention to sell all delivery horses at auction.

Restaurant owners talking of closing their places in response to demands of cooks and waiters for higher pay and shorter hours.

FOREIGN.

Ambassador McCormick says Russia's policy in Manchuria need alarm no one and that the situation in the far East is not serious.

Dennis Kilbride, recently released from prison, is elected to parliament from South Kildare.

Dalmatians appeal to Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene and prevent further bloodshed in Croatia.

Jewish massacres at Kisheneff declared by Max Gorki, Russian novelist, to have been instigated by cultivated society of his country, which is declared worse than common people; former are real culprits.

Mass meeting of enormous proportions held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against education bill pending in parliament; affair considered serious rebuke to government.

German Export Review issues special supplement entitled "The United States on the Road to Conquer the Markets of the World."

Canadians heartily in accord with Secretary Chamberlain's idea for preferential treatment of colonies and will do everything possible to advance the plan.

Lord Charles Beresford justifying reputation as progressive naval officer by introducing scores of new ideas in channel squadron drill.

Members of parliament who had narrow escape from automobile proposed supplying London police with lassoes to capture speed violators.

British churchmen organizing movement to investigate and weed out fraudulent degrees of D. D. originating in United States.

Paris all agog over the automobile race to Madrid and two deaths have resulted from the preliminary trials.

Various London clubs setting limit to amount that may be staked at bridge by any single player.

French Senator Piot proposes order of merit and subsidies to encourage large families.

French hotelkeepers talking of founding a college to educate young men for business.

Scotchman blind for 30 years made to see by London surgeon.

Bill for suppression of public betting defeated in House of Lords.

That Michigan legislator who suggests that idiot children should be painlessly put to death, should amend his motion by including adult fools as well. If we are to have an official fool killer, his job should take in the large as well as the small. The country is full of agitators, faddists, "reformers," and the like, who are really more objectionable than idiotic children. Perhaps our Michigan friend himself would come under the operation of the act if it were so amended.

25 The Life of a Watch

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Cases are guaranteed for 25 years. Few solid gold cases will last that long without wearing too thin, to safely protect the works. If you want a watch case for protection, durability and beauty, get the **Boss** with the keystone trade-mark stamped inside. Send for booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUBA'S ANNIVERSARY

Celebrated in Grand Style All Over the Island.

Havana, May 20.—The first anniversary of the inauguration of President T. Estrada Palma as chief executive of the republic of Cuba, is being celebrated today in Havana, and throughout the island in characteristic fashion. The day is being treated as a national holiday.

President Palma has received a message of congratulation from the Sons of the American Revolution on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Cuban republic. The congratulations invoke the Divine favor on Cuba, and the hope is expressed that "liberty will continue to be perpetuated as a result of the sacrifice of blood and treasure by the Cubans and their American compatriots."

The celebration of Cuba's independence day began at midnight with the illumination of the fronts of the principal clubs, the sending up of rockets and the screeching of steam whistles. The weather today was ideally clear even for Cuba, and a pleasant ocean breeze tempered the heat and gave an animated appearance to the flags and bunting displayed in all directions. Business was completely suspended and the streets were thronged with people.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

President Palma, accompanied by the cabinet officers and city and provincial officials, drove to the Punta, where he reviewed the members of the police and fire departments and then, accompanied by Secretary of State Zaldo, he was driven up the Prado to the palace, continually acknowledging the salutations of the crowds which lined that thoroughfare.

At noon the guns of Cabanas fortress announced that exactly a year had elapsed since the birth of the Cuban republic, and immediately thereafter the Rural Guards and artillery paraded on the plaza in front of the palace and were reviewed by the president.

President Palma received the following from Secretary Root:

"Accept hearty congratulations upon the first anniversary of the establishment of the independent government of Cuba, and upon the strength and wisdom with which you have conducted your great office. The year of successful administration and respect for law has confounded the enemy's of Cuba and strengthened the courage and hope of her friends. You have my sincere and earnest wishes for continued prosperity."

President Palma sent the following reply to Secretary Root:

"The government and people of the United States are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of Cuba who midst the happiness they enjoy today do not forget how much they are obliged to the American people for the share they took in helping to gain independence and freedom and send to them, through me, their sincerest wishes for the uninterrupted prosperity of the great republic and the personal welfare of President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet. At the same time I send you and family the warmest testimony of my sincere friendship.

AN IDLE ARMY.

New York, May 25.—It is estimated that there are close on to 200,000 men idle today in the different boroughs of Greater New York, as a result of the strikes ordered by different unions and the lockout decided upon by material men and contractors in their fight against the unions. On Saturday the number out of work through these causes was upwards of 170,000, and to these were added today 10,000 men locked out by the material men of Brooklyn and another 10,000 forced to lay down their tools for the want of material with which to work. A few contractors have some material on hand, but none of them sufficient to last through the week. Work on most of the big buildings and in the sawmills and brickyards is practically at a standstill. Along the subway many men are at work, some of the contractors having even more than before the Italian excavators and rock men went out.

William the Testy.

Berlin, May 25.—The newspapers have been printing items to the effect that a statue of Emperor Charles V. was to be placed in the new cathedral of Berlin and a number of Protestant organizations expressed themselves as being pained and surprised. Emperor William wrote on the margin of a clipping of this kind: "Besides him, Diocletian, Nero, Torquemada and Alva will be placed in the cathedral. Lucifer himself has been proposed, only we don't know whether to place him in the pulpit or in the emperor's box."

The North German Gazette prints the above at the head of its columns today as a semi-official answer to the emperor's critics.

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No. 544—Light Stanhope. Price $58.50. As good as sells for $35 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

MEMBERS OF BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION.

London, May 21.—Although there has been much talk of the possibility of the Prince of Wales visiting the United States next year, it is not thought that the visit will be made. As head of the royal commission on the British exhibit for the St. Louis exposition, however, he is entering heartily into the work of preparation for a comprehensive exhibit.

NO SELF-DEFENSE,

But the Jews Are Arming in Spite of the Order.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, May 20.—The circular of Interior Minister Von Plehwe, issued May 17, ascribed the massacre of the Jews at Kischineff largely to acts of self-defense on the part of the Jews, and continues: "The events at Kischineff have alarmed the Jewish population in many parts of the empire and have caused rumors among the Christians about intended Jewish persecutions. In some of the cities the Jews began forming self-defense associations. After I reported to his majesty about the disorders his majesty commanded me to impress on the commanders in the provinces and towns that they are obligated and are held personally responsible to take all the necessary measures to prevent violence, and calm the populace in order to remove the occasion of fears for life and property in any portion.

"In informing your excellency of the monarch's will, I feel obliged to state for your guidance that no sort of associations for self-defence can be tolerated."

The Jews are not inclined to depend solely on the police and have armed themselves, in spite of the circular, throughout the Jewish belt. Undoubtedly their action prevented a repetition of the massacre of Kiev, Odessa, Minsk and elsewhere. The Minsk Jews are so alarmed that the slightest outbreak causes a general closing and barricading of their shops.

Answering a private letter asking for his opinion of the Kischineff massacre Count Tolstoi writes:

"My relations to the Jews and the terrible Kischineff affair must be clear to everybody interested in my beliefs. My relation to the Jews can only be that to brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because they and everybody are the sons of one father, God. That love does me no violence, because I have met and know Jews who are very good people. My relation to the Kischineff crime is also defined in my religious beliefs. Before knowing all the frightful details I understood the horror and felt intense pity for the innocent victims of mob savagery, mingled with perplexity at the bestiality of the so-called Christians and aversion and disgust for the so-called educated people who instigated the mob and sympathized with its deeds. Above all, I was horrified at the real culprit, namely, the government, with its foolish, fanatical priesthood and gang of robber officials. The Kischineff crime was a consequence of preaching lies and violence, which the government carries on with such stubborn energy. The government's relation to the affair is new proof of its rude egotism, hesitating at no atrocity when it is a question of crushing members regarded as dangerous, and it is proof of its complete equanimity, which is like that of the Turkish government towards the Armenian massacres and most horrible atrocities if only its interests remain untouched."

Driving Jews From Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—While it is not intended to imply that the government's Jewish policy aims at stimulating Jewish emigration, observers expect that this will be the result of it. It is noteworthy, however, that M. Kronshevan, the editor of the Bessaraytz, the anti-Semitic paper of Kisheneff, writing after the massacre, oratorically addressed the Jews in an article, in this way:

"Become Christians and our brothers and enjoy all the privileges of Russian citizenship. If not you have one year to go where you please. After that term has expired there must not remain a single Jew in Russia unless he is Christianized, and thereafter entrance to Russia will be forbidden to Jews forever."

M. Kronshevan's defenders include besides the Novoe Vremya and other nationalist papers, the director of the department of police, M. Lopoukhen, who upon returning from Kisheneff told a Liberal journalist that Kronshevan "was the only man in Russia who had not been bought by the Jews."

News has reached here privately from Warsaw that on May 5 the workingmen there unfurled red flags, shouted "Down with the autocracy," and sang revolutionary songs. A thousand men participated actively and many more passively in this demonstration. The affair was suppressed by the Cossacks and police.

Run Down at Last.

Oakland, Cal., May 20.—After being tracked across the continent, Julius A. Jorgensen, absconding cashier of the Copenhagen Savings bank of Denmark, and his companion, Miss Johannie Moeller, who was a bookkeeper in the same institution, have been arrested here on a warrant charging them with embezzlement of $8,000 from the Copenhagen bank some time last month. The man is also accused of deserting his wife and eloping with the woman in whose company he was when taken into custody.

Croation Riot.

Laibach, Austria, May 25.—A turbulent mob rioted in the streets here last night, yelling "Down with the Ban" and cheering for Croatia. A crowd in front of the German club sang the Slav anthem and hooted the Ban. Several shots were fired. The rioters also stoned Prince Von Auersperb's palace. Troops and gendarmerie finally routed the rioters.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Organization in the West to Hold the Grain.

Indianapolis, May 25.—The American Society of Equity issued a bulletin today to the farmers of the United States demanding an increase in the price of wheat, arguing that the minimum price of wheat should be $1 a bushel and urging the farmers of the United States not to sell for less than $1. The society has been organized with this city as national headquarters to maintain higher prices for farm products by co-operation of the farmers of the country, and this is the first formal demand for increase in prices as the result of the combination.

The bulletin sets out the claim that this is an era of unequalled prosperity, demand for commodities is unprecedented, labor is receiving higher wages than ever before and the demand for and consumption of wheat is greater than ever before, with a low visible supply. The bulletin then says:

"It is evident that the American farmers cannot produce more than about twelve bushels per acre on an average, which at 88 cents per bushel represents $10.56 per acre, to cover all the work, seed, twine, threshing, marketing, etc., an amount that scarcely equals the simplest machine that the farmer buys, yet which represents only a small fraction of the factory investment, capital and labor employed.

"Who dare say, in the face of these evidences, and considering the present higher range of values for nearly every other commodity produced in the country, that wheat at this time and for the next crop, is not equitably worth $1 per bushel on the basis of the Chicago market and that other crops should be on a corresponding basis.

"Farmers, keep this matter in mind, keep dollar wheat $1 at Chicago before you, and you will get it as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. We implore you, don't be fools. When you get the equitable price let it go. Sell on the basis of $1 and no less, but don't hold for more, or you may run up an unwieldly surplus, which must eventually compel lower prices."

RUSSIAN SPIES.

New York, May 20.—According to prominent Hebrews of this city, there are fully 5,000 paid spies of the Russian government in the United States. It is said that everything having the least interest to the Russian government that is said or done in the United States is transmitted as rapidly as possible by this army of spies. They are especially anxious it is said, to get letters written by persecuted Russians to relatives and friends in this country in order that they may send back to the central government utterances which may be used as justification for further persecution. Knowledge of this fact it is said is what makes the Hebrews on this side so careful not to give verbatim extracts from any foreign letters in relation to the massacres in Kischineff and elsewhere.

Jews Denounce Russia.

San Francisco, May 20.—The Jewish residents of the city held a mass meeting here last night. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Russian government for its persecution of the Jews. Addresses were delivered by prominent Jews of the city and a large sum of money was donated for the relief of the persecuted Jews.

The Carnegie Trust.

London, May 23.—According to Principal Story, of the University of Glasgow, the Carnegie trust is not an unmixed boon to the students. The number of students who pay their own way is rapidly growing less, and the learned principal suggests that the young men are becoming demoralized, and are likely to have their honor and their independence sapped. He declares that instead of paying fees, some portion of the money ought to be devoted to the enlargement of the staff of professors.

DOCTOR ON FOOD

Experimented on Himself.

A physician of Galion, O., says: "For the last few years I have been a sufferer from indigestion and although I have used various remedies and prepared foods with some benefit it was not until I tried Grape-Nuts that I was completely cured.

"As a food it is pleasant and agreeable, very nutritious and is digested and assimilated with very little effort on the part of the digestive organs. As a nerve food and restorer it has no equal and as such is especially adapted to students and other brain workers. It contains the elements necessary for the building of nerve tissue and by so doing maintains an equilibrium of waste and repair.

"It also enriches the blood by giving an increased number of red blood corpuscles and in this way strengthens all the organs, providing a vital fluid made more nearly perfect. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to my patients for I value it as a food and know it will benefit all who use it." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WESTERN STORMS.

Fatal Tornado Swept Through Nebraska Towns.

Lincoln, Neb., May 25.—A tornado that passed near Norman and later struck Pauline and the intervening country early today caused heavy damage and many lives are reported lost. At 11 o'clock it is believed the death list will number twenty-one, while many others are known to have been injured. Details are meagre, wires being down in all directions.

Nine of the victims were found dead and eleven people are still missing. The injured as far as reported will number twelve.

The known dead: James C. Mumaw, Pauline; Mrs. Jas. C. Mumaw, Pauline; Edith Mumaw, Pauline; Frank Quigg, Pauline; Lizzie Palmer, Pauline; Jeannette Palmer, Pauline; Mrs. Earl Bacon, Norman; Mrs. John Welliver, Norman; John McCurdy, Norman.

The missing: Neil McSwain, Fairfield; Peter Johns, living near Brockton; Peter Hockinson and eight members of his family, living near Fairfield.

The twelve injured are all from Fairfield.

The following persons among the injured are said to be dangerously hurt: John McReynolds, Charles Taylor, Mrs. Noble Lindsay.

Minden, Neb., May 25.—A tornado struck fifteen miles south of Norman, a small town near here, early today, demolishing fifteen buildings, killing three persons and injuring a dozen others.

The dead were: Mrs. Earl Bacon, Mrs. Welliver, John McCurdy.

Seriously injured: Mr. Welliver, hip broken.

From Norman, which is a town of about one hundred inhabitants, situated on what is called the "high line" of the Burlington railway, the path of the storm lay east to Pauline, a little station, on the Prosser branch of the Missouri Pacific railway.

From Pauline it proceeded in a southeasterly direction, finally losing its force southwest of Fairfield.

The entire town of Fairfield, which had about thirty-five houses, is reported wrecked, and it is said that three persons were killed and others injured. The Missouri Pacific has sent a relief train to the scene.

Fairfield reports many farmhouses were wrecked in Clay, Adams and Kearney counties, and eight persons are reported killed in the district near Fairfield.

Wires down in many directions and details are meager.

Des Moines, Ia., May 25.—A tornado struck the town of Rolfe, 70 miles west of here, late yesterday, killing Fong Foo, a laundryman; fatally injured a child and wrecking the State Bank building, Crayon's store, the Hotel De Main and one other building. Several residences were damaged.

Rochester, Minn., May 25.—The worst storm in twenty years raged here last night and several streets in the city were flooded. The Zumbro river rose five feet in two hours and many houses and yards are under water. A cloudburst is reported at Rockdell and some stock was drowned. The Chicago & Northwestern railway track near Dover was washed out for 200 yards.

Maryville, Mo., May 25.—A tornado struck the town of Elmo, near here, early today, unroofing stores and littering the town with the debris of outhouses, barns and trees. No lives were lost.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 25.—The water that covered the southern end of Oklahoma City and a portion of Enid from the cloudburst near here Saturday midnight, are receding today and no further damage is expected. The homeless are being cared for and it is believed no serious suffering will result.

AGAINST BIRD SLAUGHTER

New York, May 25.—What various women's societies and other organizations have failed to accomplish in the way of preventing the use of birds in the decoration of feminine headgear is about to be effected by the milliners themselves. By an agreement which has been made between the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, of New York and the Audubon society, there is to be an absolute withdrawal from the trade and in the trimming of hats of those species of birds the use of which the Audubon societies and the American Ornithologists' union have tried so long to suppress.

According to this agreement, which was formally announced to the millinery trade today, and will remain in force for three years, the members of the Millinery association pledge themselves to "abstain from the importation, manufacture, purchase or sale of gulls, terns, grebes, humming birds and song birds." These restrictions are to apply to the birds irrespective of the country in which they may have been killed or captured. On January 1 next, the importation, manufacture, purchase or sale of the plumage of egrets or herons and American pelicans of any species is to be added to the prohibited list.

The Audubon Society of New York State on its part has agreed to endeavor to prevent all illegal interference on the part of game wardens with the millinery trade; to refrain from aiding the passage of any legislation that has for its object the restriction against the importation, manufacture or sale of fancy feathers obtained from domestic fowls, or of the plumage of foreign birds other than those specifically mentioned in the prescribed list.

FATAL TANK EXPLOSION.

New York, May 22.—A score or more persons were injured by the explosion of the gasoline tank of an automobile, owned by Thomas D. DeWitt, a wholesale coal dealer, yesterday. All the injured, among whom were a policeman and three firemen, were burned by the shower of blazing gasoline which followed the explosion. While several were taken to the hospital, none was fatally hurt.

The automobile was in charge of a chauffeur who was taking it to a repair shop as the gasoline tank leaked badly. At Forty-seventh street, near Third avenue, he found the machine on fire from leakage from the gasoline tank and brought it to a halt. An alarm was sent and after vainly attempting to extinguish the flames with hand grenades the firemen turned a stream on the blazing vehicle.

By that time three or four hundred people had gathered close to the machine. The water had scarcely been turned on when the gasoline tank exploded. The burning fluid from the tank scattered in all directions and those in the front rank of the crowd caught the full force of it. The scene that followed the explosion was appalling. A score of men rolled on the ground and shrieked with pain, women fainted and the fire for a moment was forgotten. The firemen dropped the hose and running for their rubber coats and blankets extinguished the burning clothing of many.

Of the injured about a dozen had their burns dressed by ambulance surgeons and at the hospitals. As many more received attention in drug stores.

Cable Landed at Manila.

Manila, May 25.—The cable ship Anglia, which is engaged in laying the Pacific cable, departed for the island of Guam today. It is estimated that the trip will occupy eight days. This end of the cable has successfully been landed at Malate.

Big Bargains in Farm Supplies

First Class Material, Merchandise and Machinery at Sacrifice Prices.

Plumbing Supplies For Bath Room. Porcelain Bowl, Hardwood Seat and Tank, Nickel Plated flush and supply pipes, complete, each $10.00. Cast Iron Bath Tubs, Length 5 ft. Complete with full set nickel plated fittings, each $11.00. They are new goods, ask for free catalogue of our full line of plumbing supplies.

Barbed and Smooth Wire. Write for our prices on 2 and 4 point Barbed Wire, painted and galvanized; also, 65,000 pounds SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE SHORTS Gauges: 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Price $1.40 per hundred lbs. We also handle other kinds, write us your wants.

Poultry Netting. A special lot of new galvanized No. 19 poultry netting while the supply lasts, at these prices. 150 running feet to bale. 12 inch $0.45 per bale. 18 inch 0.65 per bale. 30 inch 1.10 per bale. 36 inch 1.35 per bale. 42 inch 1.50 per bale. Other grades at correspondingly low prices.

Gasoline Engine $70. [illegible]

Steel Roofing. Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 2 feet wide, 6 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. We furnish nails free and paint roofing red two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or V crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points in U.S. east of Mississippi R. and north of Ohio R. at $2.25 PER SQUARE. Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet.

Telephones at $5.00. Each one is guaranteed to be in perfect order before leaving our plant. We are able to offer you an instrument for $5.00 that would cost you twice as much elsewhere. We carry a full stock of supplies. Send for Phone Catalogue.

Wrought Iron Pipe. Steam, Gas or Water; sizes ⅛ to 12 in. diameter. We have in stock 2,000,000 feet of Standard black wrought iron pipe, second hand. It is in good condition, complete with threads and couplings at following prices. ⅜ inch at 1½ cents per foot. ¾ inch at 2¾ cents per foot. 1 inch at 3½ cents per foot. 1¼ inch at 4½ cents per foot.

Building Material. LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, ETC. [illegible] estimate. 10 CARLOADS OF NEW DOORS AT $1.00 each. HARDWARE SUPPLIES. Write for our catalogue of builder's hardware. The per cent of the dealers profit we can save you will prove a revelation.

Cold Water or Ready Mixed Paints. Paints. We bought at Receiver's Sale from a leading paint house, a very large quantity of Cold Water Paints and Ready Mixed Paints. Equal in grade to any on the market. Here is a Genuine Paint Bargain. Before placing your order, write us for our special prices. You can surely save money, without sacrificing quality.

Farm Forges $8.00. We bought several car loads of new Portable Forges at a low price. We have also for sale horseshoes, horseshoe nails, bl'ksmith tools of all kinds. Hardware: 500 doz. single bitted axes @ 35c. 175 doz. double bitted axes, 2d qual. @ 40c. 6,000 Dietz Lanterns, few slightly affected by water. Write for prices.

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REFUGEE FROM KISHINEFF TELLS OF AWFUL MASSACRE

ABRAHAM WOLOVNICK, WIFE ROSIE & BABY DORA
FROM PHOTO

New York, May 21.—With the memory of last Easter Sunday in Kishineff, Russia, still in his mind Abraham Wolovnick, the first refugee from the scene of recent disorder, arrived in New York Monday to find a home of peace, happiness and security. That the man is not an imposter, as another recently was, was demonstrated by Wolovnick showing his passport, which bore the official stamp showing that on April 11 he passed over the boundary line between Russia and Austria when he was fleeing for his life.

Speaking little or no English, the stalwart man, who served one year and a few months in the Russian army, told his story to Edward Spiegel, who acted as interpreter. Wolovnick said that there has been no exaggeration in the newspaper accounts of the anti-Semetic atrocities.

"It was more frightful than I can picture to you by words," Wolovnick said, "it came upon us suddenly, did the attack. Everybody a moment before had been smiling and happy. Fathers and mothers and children had been to their respective synagogues.

"It was undoubtedly a prearranged affair, for, starting in the centre of the city, the attack spread to all quarters with remarkable spontaneity. In a few minutes the scene was one of bloodshed and death. When I left sixty-eight were dead in the streets, while I believe others were lying in cellars where they had been surprised and murdered.

"It is impossible for me to go into details of what I say," Wolovnick said, now rising to his feet and his eyes fairly bulging from their sockets; "men, women and children were attacked and their bodies dismembered, so that I with my eyes saw limbs lying about in the streets.

"Not content with spreading death on every side, those who waged war against us rushed into the synagogues and despoiled the places of worship by destroying everything they could find, even to the Holy Word, the scroll and everything that they could lay their hands on.

"The police were content to stand by and see the scene of havoc and death, and no soldiers were permitted to come to our aid. In the midst of the fighting I looked for the safety of my wife and my baby.

"Deserting our home, I hurried them to a railroad and sent them off as quickly as possible to Odessa, where they are now. Then I hurried back to my father and mother and with them and a brother and sister we found shelter in the cellar of a neighbor, a Christian. He is a cooper and down in his cellar he placed us behind piles of barrels, where we remained until it was safe for us to leave and make our way to the railroad station. I want to say here that thousands of the Jews found refuge in the houses of Christians who gave them shelter at the risk of their own lives.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON.
DR. E.E. HALE

HOME OF THE LATE RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Chicago, May 23.—Ministers of all denominations have been invited by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, general secretary of the Congress of Religions, to observe tomorrow as the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson and to preach sermons reflecting the thought appropriate to the occasion. In his appeal for a general observance of the anniversary Dr. Jones says in part:

"The influence of Emerson has long since become the heritage of all reading and thinking people. First and always, as Matthew Arnold called him, 'the friend and aider of those who would live in the spirit,' we cannot fail to realize with gratitude the great and beneficent influence upon our present moral and religious conception of Emerson's thought."

New York, May 23.—One of the most notable of the many functions to be held throughout the country next week in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, will be the commemoration dinner to be held by the Society of American Authors Monday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers include Col. Henry Watterson, Chancellor MacCracken, President Schurman of Cornell University, and Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education.

Dr. Everett E. Hale and Dr. R. Weber Newton, are among the celebrated ministers most prominently connected with the celebration.

Concord, Mass., May 25.—Concord today gave itself up to a general celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Seldom has the town stopped all business for a day out of respect for one man, but today this was done, so that her people might be unhindered in paying tribute to a distinguished citizen, and also that they might greet the great number of visitors who came to mingle their homage with that of those residing here. There were two parts to the day's program. The forenoon exercises were planned exclusively for the school children: The principal speaker of the morning was Le Baron Russell Briggs, of Harvard, and a feature of the program was the recitation by some of the pupils of selected poems of Emerson. In the afternoon President Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, Col. Thomas R. Wentworth Higginson, Prof. James, of Harvard, and Senator George Frisbie Hoar were among the speakers.

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BIG PAYING BUSINESS For MEN, WOMEN. Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make $30 to $50 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits and doing genuine gold, silver, nickle and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. Heavy plate. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Let us start you. We teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE. This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

OUR Prices on ELGIN, WALTHAM and all movements, in [illegible] cases, are the lowest. Do not buy one until you see our prices. Send for our free catalogue. Or, we will send you an ELEGANT WATCH and CHAIN COMPLETE C.O.D. $3.75 [illegible] Diamond Jewelry Co., Dep. B38, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A DIPLOMAT'S WEDDING.

New York, May 20.—The wedding of Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of H. A. C. Taylor, and Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, honorary attache of the Italian embassy at Washington, took place today at the home of the bride's father in East Seventy-fourth street. The ceremony was attended by the Italian ambassador, the full embassy staff and a number of distinguished guests.

COUNT GHERARDESCA.

The bride of today is a granddaughter of the late Moses Taylor, and a noted beauty and belle. Count Gherardesca is a descendant of one of the most noted families of Italy. He is said to be wealthy. His mother is an American, formerly Miss Josephine Fisher, of this city, and he is heir-prospective to a large fortune. He is twenty-seven years of age, good-looking and very popular with the Newport set.

GREAT RAILWAY FIRE.

Norfolk, Va., May 23.—The Seashore Air Line Railway shops, minor offices and warehouses on the outskirts of Portsmouth, were practically destroyed by fire which broke out shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The destruction of nearly every building and car at the yards was about complete. As near as can be estimated, the loss will foot up to $750,000. Three hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The wrecking shed, the stationary warehouse, the paint and oil house, office building of the superintendent of the wood work, a large brick building used for the reception of passenger and sleeping cars, in which was located the painting shop, the carpenters and cabinet makers' shops, fifty or more box cars and 18 passenger coaches were destroyed. A great deal of yard trackage also was destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MURDER OF A GOVERNOR.

Ufa, European Russia, May 20.—The assassination of Governor Bogdanovitch in the town park here yesterday, was apparently an act of revenge growing out of the riot at Elatusk, in March last, when 28 persons were killed and 50 others were wounded by gendarmes and rtoops. Details of the governor's assassination show that he was walking aloe among the crowds in the park yesterday afternoon, when he was approached, in a shady lane near the church, by two men, one of whom bowed and handed Bogdanovitch a packet. While the governor was examining it the men drew revolvers and riddled Bogdenovitch with bullets, no less than nine being lodged in his breast and spine. The governor died on the spot. The church watchman ran to the scene on hearing the firing, but was unable to stop the assassins, who escaped by threatening to shoot all who barred their way.

Bogdanovitch had been governor of the provonce for six years, and was generally popular.

Captain Hartmann Acquitted.

Manila, May 23.—The verdict in the court-martial of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, of the signal corps, charged with embezzling government property, is a full and honorable acquittal.

From Coast to Coast.

San Francisco, May 23.—Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, of Vermont, and S. K. Croker, of Seattle, will undertake to make the trip from coast to coast in a 20-horse power automobile, leaving here today.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain, around us.

Thursday.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
The youth replies, "I can."

Friday.

I am so sure that the Hereafter will be so much better than the possibility of imagining, that the manner does not occupy my thought, so wonderful is the goodness and wisdom of the ordering of the hour.

Saturday.

Stainless soldier on the walls,
Knowing this—and knows no more—
Whoever fights, whoever falls,
Justice conquers evermore.
He who battles on her side,
God, though he were ten times slain,
Crowns him victor glorified,
Victor over death and pain.
And forever!

Sunday.

It is a short sight to limit our faith in laws to those of gravity, of chemistry, of botany, and so forth. Those laws do not stop where our eyes lose them, but push the same geometry and chemistry up into the invisible plane of social and rational life.

Monday.

Teach me your mood, O patient stars!
Who climb each night the ancient sky,
Leaving no space, no shade, no scars,
No trace of age, no fear to die.

Tuesday.

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A Slight Tribute to the World's Friend.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"There is no great, there is no small
To the soul that maketh all."

The lover of Emerson who has been helped along the path by his luminous writings feels it impossible to let this memorable time go by without laying some offering, however slight it may be, upon the altar to his memory.

And yet what can one say that has not been said a hundred times before, and repeated now in varying ways, in words far more eloquent than any at my command? We read and read, however, and do not tire of him and of those things that entered into his outward life, and then turn anew to the wonderful chapters that tell us of the inner man, the thinker, the observer, who saw deeper into the mysteries of the human soul than even the greatest of his friends and companions.

Personal reminiscences have I next to none. In my girlhood I saw him once upon the platform and heard him lecture. I remember that he had a pleasant face, an eye that kindled into flame as he talked, a rich, well modulated voice, and a quiet manner that betokened the self-poised man who lived his own philosophy. Of what that philosophy was I had then little idea. I confess to a failure to understand very much of what he was saying, though afterwards some of his words which had remained in my memory, fixed there by his manner of speaking them, became brilliant with meaning.

This was especially true when a few years ago I went to Concord to visit the home where he lived so many years. We were fortunate enough to be invited by Miss Emerson to dine with her, to sit at the same table at which her gifted father hospitably presided so long and look out over the same scenes upon which his eyes had so frequently rested.

The place in the house, however, that attracted me most was, naturally, the library. Here was the table by which he sat and wrote; the chair in which he rested while he thought to such great purpose. Around the walls were the books that he so loved, and I noted among them the works of the ancient philosophers whose influence is everywhere visible in his writings. There was an atmosphere of peace and quiet in the apartment, as if the master-soul in its departure had left behind it some traces of its indwelling character. Later on I stood beside his tomb, but it had little interest to me compared to the home. The one was infused with the magnetism of the living man; the other contained only the disintegrated body, the instrument which he had thrown aside when he passed on into the more vital life of the spirit.

What have been a special pleasure to me at this season of recalled memories are the words uttered of him by those who knew Emerson well, and who speak from that knowledge. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says of him: "Mr. Emerson was a man of friendship, scarcely of intimacies. I recall him as always self-contained, like a perfect crystal enclosing a perfect flame. I think, on the whole, that Margaret's simile of the palm tree was not inapplicable to him. His life throughout was uplifted and uplifting.'

Mrs. Howe here refers to Margaret Fuller's recorded first impressions of Emerson, that he reminded her "of a lofty palm tree, isolated from its height, and inviting no contact with plants of lower growth."

Withdrawn he may have been and yet a wealth of love went out to him from all who came into his magnetic presence. And this we find expressed in every reminiscence, whatever point of view is taken of what seems a many-sided character.

Two things have always struck me forcibly in all of Mr. Emerson's writings. One is the absolute fearlessness with which he announced conclusions that he knew would arouse a cyclone of opposition among those whose words had weight in the world. To ridicule, to opposition however fiercely expressed, he was absolutely indifferent. And yet he was by no means opinionated, by no means sure that his convictions were unchangeable, for we find him saying:

"If we could have any security against moods! If the profoundest prophet could be holden to his words, and the hearer who is ready to sell all and join the crusade could have any certificate that tomorrow his prophet shall not unsay his testimony! But the Truth sits veiled there on the Bench, and never interposes an adamantine syllable; and the most sincere and revolutionary doctrine, put as if the ark of God were carried forward some furlongs, and planted there for the succor of the world, shall in a few weeks be coldly set aside by the same speaker, as morbid: 'I thought I was right, but I was not'—and the same immeasurable credulity demanded for new audacities."

In reading this one might almost be led to believe that Emerson was not sure of himself or of the philosophy of life which he was promulgating, but I do not believe this to be true. It was only that he felt the All of Truth could never be reached by the human mind, and that increased knowledge changes the aspect of whatever is under contemplation.

Next to Mr. Emerson's fearlessness in declaring his own beliefs at any cost of popularity to himself, was his tenderness for the cherished beliefs of other people, even when they appeared to him to be superstitions. He attacked the latter only by his own careful and clear statement of what seemed to him truth, leaving people to come gradually to its realization, if later it appealed to their convictions.

It is impossible within these limits to do more than give these few simple words of appreciation. Emerson's whole life work was in the direction of the building of character, and it has been a most potent factor in liberalizing thought wherever his books have been read. Prophet and seer for future generations rather than for his contemporaries, his own words describing the man of character may fitly be applied to himself:

"The sun set, but set not his hope:
The stars rose; his faith was earlier up:
Fixed on the enormous galaxy,
Deeper and older seemed his eye;
And matched his suffrance sublime
The taciturnity of time.
He spoke, and words more soft than rain
Brought the Age of God again;
His action won such reverence sweet
As hid all measure of the feat."

The Cozy Corner

Believes in Exchanging Ideas.

Dear sisters of the Cozy Corner, I think if any one of us knows of a good and helpful thing, we do injustice to others by keeping our knowledge to ourselves. So after neglecting what I think to be my duty for a long time, I come today with some suggestions.

One is, how to wash carpets and bed comforters easily and well. Wash the carpet one width at a time; put it in a large tub or barrel, cover with clean, cold water, and after standing awhile, pound it well. A common hoe will do to pound it with if you have nothing better. Change the water and repeat the pounding until the carpet is clean. If there are any extra soiled spots, rub soap on them. Have some one help you hang the carpet on the line to drip and dry, without wringing it; turn it often when drying, and it will make up again looking as well as new. Remember, however, that hot suds will take the color out of carpets that contain cotton.

If you have a faded carpet, wash it, fasten to the floor and go over the colors with dyes or common paint, and the result will be very satisfactory.

Comforters are best washed in the same way as carpets, but care must be taken in drying them, that the cotton does not mat. If you have a slat frame, place it upon chairs and lay the comforters on that to dry, instead of hanging them up, it will prevent the lumping together of the filling.

I recently tasted of some canned pears that were so much better than any I had ever put up, that I asked how they were treated, and found the improved flavor was owing to the peeling of the pear being left on them. There seems to be the richest flavor in the peel of pears, peaches and plums, and it saves most of the hard work of canning when we need not peel the fruit. In canning your peaches this year try one can with the peeling on and no sugar. You may not believe it, but I think you will find them much better. If tomatoes are canned in glass, there will be less danger of their spoiling then when tin cans are used. They should be not quite ripe when canned as the principal cause of their spoiling is that they were too ripe.

I used to be "Mrs. L. F." of Kansas; last June I came to Washington to live, and am delighted with the flowers and fruits of this Evergreen State. If you would care to have me do so, I will tell you some of the interesting incidents of my journey here and of my life in the new home.—"Mrs. L. F.," Washington.

The Chiefest of Motherly Virtues Is Patience.

Of all the virtues a mother needs—and she needs them all—it seems to me that patience is the most necessary. It may be that in some relations of life, patience "ceases" to be a virtue, but not in motherhood, for it is only as we are patient with the faults and failings of our children that we can win their confidences, and most effectually help them.

Sometimes there come days which severely test the quality of patience in the best of mothers. It storms, and the little ones confined to the house and deprived of their usual liberty, grow cross and irritable and inclined to be quarrelsome, or indulge in sulky melancholy. The thoughtful mother will prepare resources for such days with which to while away the long hours and maintain the sunshine, at least, within doors.

Children love to make scrap books, and if this occupation is reserved for seasons of bad weather, the novelty does not wear off, and it is a nice, quiet way in which many dreary hours can be spent.

If the mother will read a good story to her little audience, and then ask each to make a short extract of it to read to her later on, she will be surprised at the pleasure and profit that will result.

The tiny tots who can neither read nor write, can generally be kept busy and happy by giving them a pair of dull pointed scissors, and letting them cut pictures from newspapers. If the floor is covered with scraps when the children are done, it is clean dirt and easily removed.

I always feel sorry for the child whose mother is so painfully neat that she cannot endure even the appearance of disorder; my house is kept as a home for my children, where they are to live and be happy, and I trust they will always remember it with affection as long as they live. I would much rather that they recall it as a place where mother helped them to have a good time, than as the most perfectly kept house, where all freedom was denied them.

"Oh! Mother, be more gentle with your child,
More patient, helpful and considerate.
Remember that into the world so wild
He will be called to pass, and soon, or late.
Harsh and rugged paths will bruise his tender feet,
And yours it will not be to aid him then.
So while you may, make all his childhood sweet.
His toilsome future is beyond your ken,
And even now he's drafted for that war
Which, send him forth as blithely as you can,
Will leave him battle-scarred forever more,
So, in his play-days, mother, let him play."

Here, There, Everywhere.

Coarse linen—either white or colored—will be used for summer gowns this year even more than it was last summer. The butchers' linen, or that used for sheets, is preferable as the gown will hold the starch better than if finer is used.

Most of these are made in the shirtwaist suits, with the front of the waist slightly bloused, and are trimmed with a coarse lace and insertion, which can be bought anywhere from five cents up to fifty, a yard.

Cream and white Danish cloth is very serviceable for waists and suits, for either summer or winter. It costs twelve to fifteen cents a yard, will wash as well as white muslin, needs no starching, and always looks dressy. This is also trimmed with the coarse laces.

A white straw hat which has turned yellow, may be whitened by removing the trimmings and rubbing thoroughly with a paste made of lemon juice and sulphur. When dry, the sulphur can be brushed off.

"Annie Laurie" askes "What is Roman embroidery and how is it done?" The name is applied to work where the entire pattern is done in a rather coarse buttonhole, or satin stitch, and the material cut away from under the pattern when finished.

For the same inquirer: Birthday sofa pillows are very much the fashion just now. The tops of these are stamped with a pattern appropriate to the month, or the flower and a quotation for that especial time of the year.

A very pretty wedding gift is a dress set consisting of collar, cuffs and front, embroidered by the giver.

Crackers of any kind, are better for being placed in the oven for five minutes and served as hot as possible.

The long, reception wafers spread with a cream mayonnaise, are delicious with a cup of tea, when one is tired.

If women knew how easy it was to serve a cup of hot tea with a wafer, or thin slice of bread and butter, they would make a practice of doing so every day, about four or five o'clock. By that time a woman who has been working all day is tired, and by waiting until supper time, and then getting her own and the family's supper, she is often too tired to eat.

It takes but five minutes to boil the water for tea if you have gas, or an alcohol lamp, and not more than fifteen minutes if you have to make a fire in the kitchen stove; then do not fuss to set the table, but just sit down in the easiest chair you own and drink the tea and eat the bread without a thought of anything except of resting.

All told, this will not take more than half an hour, at the very most, and any woman will be worth more to herself and to her family after this little rest. Try it once and see for yourselves.

In shirring, or sewing braid on the skirt of a dress, if one uses two needles at a time it will expedite the work. The two, or more, rows of stitches can be set very much easier and more quickly if more than one needle is used, than if one row is finished before the second is commenced.

To remove the glass stopper from a bottle, hold a match under the neck of the bottle until the bottle—not the stopper—is hot. The glass will expand and the stopper can easily be removed.

Camphor should never be used as a moth preventive for sealskin garments, as it causes that fur to change color, producing streaks of brown and yellow.

To remove soot and dirt from a floor rug, rub well with coarse salt. It will not only remove all dirt, but will brighten the colors of the rug.

For moistening hash, soup stock, water in which meat has been boiled, or a couple of spoonfuls of cream, or milk, is far preferable to clear water.

If you have a small amount of meat for the hash, moisten with a very little hot water in which a tablespoonful of beef extract has been dissolved.

In putting away bed comforters, heavy curtains and hangings, the best way is to fasten long curtain poles so they will be about a foot from the wall, in your attic, or store room. When the comforters are clean, hang them evenly over these poles, and when all are on, throw an old sheet, or piece of cotton, over them; pin or sew together the sides and bottom edges of this cloth, and your bed clothes and other articles so covered will be free from moth or dust, and come out in the fall without spot or wrinkle.

In placing velvet or plush hangings away, brush well, fold with the pile inside and lay along the pole lengthwise. Cover these with a cloth that will come some distance below them and sew the edges closely.

In putting away blankets, a writer in a magazine says: "Brush the blankets, put little cheesecloth bags of camphor in them, roll tightly and sew each pair up in a linen cloth."

I can assure the readers of The Blade that if they will be sure that their blankets are clean, then roll, fold them, cover with newspapers so there is no opening left for moths to enter and then, if they please, wrap a calico or other cotton cloth around them, the blankets will keep just as free from moths as if the camphor was placed in them, and they will not need so much airing to make them endurable when they are undone in the fall.

I have tried this method with furs, and all kinds of woolen goods, for years and am convinced that all that is necessary for their preservation, is that they be as clean as possible, and completely and closely covered. I use the cloth over the paper, simply because the paper becomes broken sometimes.—Annie May Lacy, Michigan.

"In ourselves the sunshine dwells,
From ourselves the music swells,
By ourselves our lives are fed
With sweet or bitter daily bread."
—Nixon Waterman.

A QUAINT OLD BOOK.

The Quaint old book is the New England Primer, the school book from which the children of generations long gone, learned their "a-b-abs" and their catechism.

The exact date of the first issue of the New England Primer is not known and the earliest mention of it so far discovered, was an advertisement published in 1691 in a Boston Almanac.

In the May number of the New England Magazine, Clifton Johnson has a long and elaborately illustrated article concerning the Primer which he begins by relating the origin of primers in general:

"Originally, a 'primer' was a book of private devotions. The earliest books thus named contained devotions for the hours, the Creed, the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments, a few psalms and some simple instruction in Christian knowledge. They date back almost to the time when type-printing was invented. Before that time the only way of producing books had been by laboriously copying them with brush or pen, letter by letter. Learning and even knowledge how to read were confined to the very few. But type-printing reduced the cost of books so materially that they were possible in the homes of the people, and it at once became desirable that the rudiments of language should be put within reach of the many who now wished to learn to read. In consequence an alphabet was often included in the little devotional primers, and this led presently to giving the name 'primer' to all elementary books for the use of children."

When the primer came into popular use it was published in different forms, but whatever might be omitted or added, the catechism and religious sentiments were always combined with the reading and spelling lessons. There were several editions of the book, varying somewhat in contents and design, but the famous picture of John Rogers burning at the stake, with his wife and ten children as spectators, was a favorite illustration never neglected. The picture alphabet with its accompanying religious jingles was another established feature.

In New England and the neighboring colonies the primer was a household institution, second only to the Bible. For a hundred years it was the school book par excellence of the American dissenters, and even after it had fallen into disuse in the cities, it was for sometime retained in the villages. The Dame schools, of Boston, held to it as late as 1806.

Three million copies are said to have been sold. Very few of these are in existence and early editions are regarded as extremely valuable by book collectors. One of these rare early editions was recently sold for something over three thousand dollars. No copy issued previous to 1700 is known and less than fifty copies published during the next century.

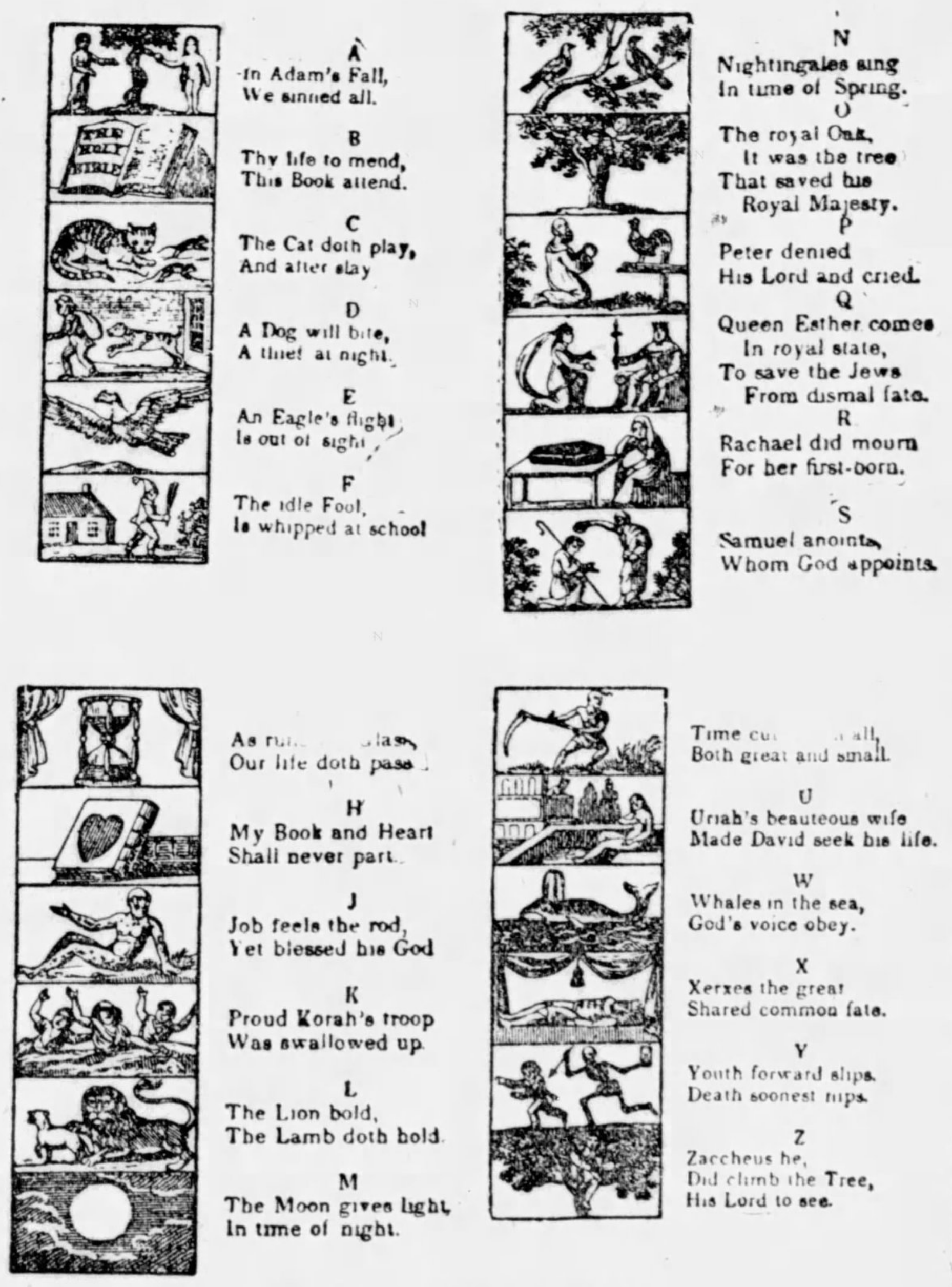
The primer from which the accompanying illustrations are taken was published by Moss & Co., Philadelphia. No date is attached, but it is presumably one of the early nineteenth century copies. It is a small pamphlet browned with age and it has three of the John Roger pictures. One on the cover, one on the first page and one farther over in the book. The last has a descriptive text and John Rogers' advice to his children, written in rhyme a few days before his death.

Like all of its kind, the backbone of the Philadelphia edition of the Primer, is the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism which Cotton Mather called a "little watering pot" to shed good lessons, and urged its daily use in school and at home.

The early New England character was formed on the Bible and the Primer. The infant mind was trained to travel over gloomy paths, milestoned with frequent references to impending death, done in rhyme.

"While youth do cheer
Death may be near,"

was an enlivening jingle for the kindergarten class.



An Alphabet of Religious Jingles.

The Famous John Rogers' Picture.

Mr. John Rogers, minister of the gospel in London, was the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, and was burned at Smithfield, February 14, 1554.—His wife with nine small children, and one at her breast following him to the stake; with which sorrowful sight he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful patience died courageously for the gospel of Jesus Christ.

WHO WILL GUESS THEM?

NO. 2.

7—"Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears."

8—"All the parts of a noble work must be separately, imperfect; neither while so much as one is wanting, can any be right."

9—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

10—"The busy world shoves angrily aside
The man who stands with arms akimbo set,
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out,
Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled."

11—"Liberty is the essence of faith."

12—"When thou smilest, my beloved,
Then my troubled heart is brightened,
As in sunshine gleam the ripples
That the cold wind makes in rivers."

MEMORIES.

(Written for The Blade.)

Comrades, as you stoop to lay
Flowers on honored graves today,
Are you borne on memory's tide
Backward to that comrade's side?
Does the old flag's starry gleam
Conjure up another scene
Where, with him who sleeps below
You warred against a common foe?

Does the martial music tell
Of the battlefield's red hell
Where, amid the noise and strife
War demanded life for life?
Neighing of steeds and clatter of shell
Heroes who bravely fought and fell,
Does the music bring it back to you
The varied scenes that your war-life knew?

Does the honored uniform
That you've ever nobly worn
Take you back to that far day
When you proudly march away,
Keeping time to the sweet refrain
Of the martial music's strain,
While in your hearts a sorrowing knell
Echoed the words of a sad farewell?

Dear veterans and comrades true
A mighty nation honors you.
The G. A. R. from shore to shore
Will reverenced be forevermore.
"Hats off," we cry, as we see you pass slowly and feebly, and not, alas!
With the buoyancy of yore
When you marched in manhood's power.

As long as one wearer of the blue
Is left to be honored, we'll honor you;
And when the last member has joined on high
The Grand Division beyond the sky
Whose ranks are swelling from day to day,
With earth's recruits who are passing away,
Still, undimmed, will your deeds live on,
In loyal hearts when you are gone.

EMMA C. ZIMMERMAN.

Pemberville, O.

FOR FUTURE USE

Though it is a little early for cherries, it is well to be prepared for this luscious fruit which comes so early in the season. Some "tried and true" recipes are here given:

Cherry Pudding.

Make a thick batter with two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of milk. Into this stir one cupful of stored cherries and one-half cupful of sugar. Put in a buttered mold and steam an hour and a half. Serve with hard sauce, or sugar and cream.

Cherry Parfait.

To one cupful of stoned and mashed, sweet cherries, add one-half cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of whipped cream. Flavor with a few drops of almond or peach extract, put in a mold and bury it in ice and salt for three hours. A most delightful dessert on a hot day.

Cherry Toast.

(Requested.)

Stew sweet cherries in as little water as possible and sweeten to taste. When cold, pour over slices of toasted bread from which the crusts have been removed, and serve on individual plates with a spoonful of whipped cream on each slice.

Cherry Pie.

Line a deep pie-tin with a rich paste and fill two-thirds full of sour cherries from which the pits have been removed. Sprinkle over these a cupful of sugar and a large tablespoonful of flour. Bake with two crusts and serve warm, or cold, as preferred.

A good authority says that if one-half of the sugar used in fruit and berry pies, is placed on the bottom crust before the fruit is put in, and the remainder put on top of the fruit, there will be no trouble of having the syrup run out, nor of having a soggy undercrust. A simple experiment and well worth trying.

A small mite was with her parents at luncheon, her hands demurely under the table. Suddenly she said, "Mother, you and father can't guess what I have under the table."

Then, after the manner of parents who like to please their children, they guessed all kinds of things, but without success, so they said, "We give up; tell us." Then the mite, drawing her face up in a grimace, said, "A stomachache."—Lippincott's.

The Merry Go-Rounds

"Hawkeye," one of the Schoolmistress' best pupils, sends some information which is probably as new to many of the M. G. R.'s, as it was to Miss Prudence. We are, indeed, very glad to receive letters which give valuable information in such an interesting manner as this, and will present "Hawkeye" the freedom of the M. G. R., hoping she will avail herself of it to come often.

How many know how the boundary line between the United States and Canada is marked? Let me tell those who may be ignorant on this point. This boundary is defined by cairns, iron pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A cairn is a rounded heap of stones seven and a half feet by eight feet high; an earth mound is seven by fourteen feet; an iron pillar is seven feet high, and the timber posts are five feet high. There are three hundred and eighty-five of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains.

The British place one every two miles, and the United States, one between each of those placed by the British. The iron posts are hollow iron castings three-eighths of an inch in thickness, in the shape of a truncated pyramid eight feet high, eight inches square at the bottom and four inches at the top, where they are finished by a solid, pyramidal cap.

At the bottom the finish is an octagonal flange, one inch thick. Upon the North and South faces of this flange, in letters one inch high, are these inscriptions:

"CONVENTION OF LONDON,
"October 20th, 1818."

The interior of these hollow posts is filled with well seasoned, cedar posts, sawed to fit and securely spiked, through holes cast in the iron pillars for the purpose. Each pillar weighs eighty-five pounds and is set four feet in the ground.

For the wooden posts used, well seasoned logs are selected and the portion above the ground is painted red, to prevent swelling and shrinking of the wood.

Where the line crosses lakes, mountains of stone have been built, the bases, in some places, being eighteen feet under water and the tops projecting eight feet above the highest water mark.

In the forests, the line is marked by felling the timber for a space of a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush. The work of cutting through the swamps was very great, but it has been well done and the boundary is distinctly marked by the commissioners the whole distance from Michigan to Alaska.—"Hawkeye."

Marriage has had, it would seem from this letter, a bad result for the M. G. R.'s, in "Flossie's" case, but we will hope that her "farewell" is not for always:

Dear M. G. R's, a long time has passed since I have written to you, and in that time I have followed the example of many others of our number and am now a married woman. I was married in January of this year, to the very best boy in the world, and am correspondingly happy.

And now I bid you farewell; I have greatly enjoyed, and been helped by your letters, but we must part now for a few years, but my most pleasant thoughts shall be always of you and Miss Prudence. Farewell.—"Flossie," Mich.

Now, you wish to see the photographs of our boys in The Blade, put on your guessing caps and earn a sight of "Brown Eyes":

After an absence of nearly two years, I again make my bow to the members—old and new—of the M. G. R., and thank them for the very interesting letters and stories with which they have entertained us. I will also tell a true story of an experience I had some time ago.

I decided one day that a squirrel dinner was what I needed, and started out with my rifle to procure the necessary meat for it. In a short time I espied a fox-squirrel making for a large tree and I followed hard after him.

I saw a large nest about thirty feet up in the tree, and as I could not see the "game" elsewhere, I decided that it must have hidden in the nest, so I shot through that. As he did not fall, I felt sure I had killed the squirrel so dead that he could not come down, so I shinned up the tree to fetch him. Reaching in after him, I found—not the squirrel, but something that caused your humble servant to go down that tree trunk ten times faster than he went up.

I had no squirrel for dinner, and if any of the M. G. R. girls can guess what I found in that nest, I will send my photograph for the column, if you care for it.—"Brown Eyes," Ohio.

I received such a gracious permission from the Chaperone, and her pleasant company of M. G. R.'s, to come again that I shall avail myself of it and am here today to tell you how proud I am to be known as an "accepted member." I like the suggestion made by "Lena Rivers" and think nothing could be more entertaining than a few debates on some subject of general interest.

Of course you all love your homes—it is right that you should—but to me there is no place where the climate is so mild, the air so pure, the country so beautiful as Virginia. No other state has taken a more prominent part in making the history of our country, no other produced more great men like Washington, Henry, Jefferson, "Stonewall" Jackson and others. The sons of the Old Dominion have always been among the first to respond to the call to arms in the cause of freedom and to contribute in every way to the upbuilding of the Union. I am proud that I am a Virginian.—"Virginia Boy."

Banner Puzzler

For April.

New Work—W. P. E.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was of Irish descent, born in Sully in 1808. Entering the army he distinguished himself in Algeria, and commanded the division that stormed the Malakoff at Sevastopol in 1855. He took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859; received a marshal's baton and was created Duke of Magenta in commemoration of the battle of that name. He was nominated governor of Algeria in 1864. In the Franco-German war of 1871 he had command of the first army corps, was defeated at Worth, and captured at Sedan, where he was also wounded. After the close of the war he was made commander-in-chief of the French army, and in May, 1873, was elected president of the Republic. He died in Paris, October 17, 1893.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Gonl yam rou dain eb tbihgr,
Iwht demfesor yhlo tigih,
Croptet su yb yth gmiht
Treag Odg, rou gink."

HOWARD F. STEWART.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man wishes to fence in a lot of land in the form of a square, with a rail fence, 7 rails to the panel, and 2 panels to the rod. He wants each rail to fence one sq. rd. How many rails, and how many rods?

E. M. SLIFER.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A French word meaning noon.
2.—Dry, barren.
3.—An ancient ruler of Peru.
4.—A man's name.
5.—A Latin word meaning therefore.

The primals and finals give the names of two of the United States.

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe for us today the Mangrove tree?

R. S. WALKER.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "In the pursuit of knowledge, follow it wherever it is to be found; like fern, it is the product of all climates; and, like coin, its circulation is not restricted to any particular class."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of May 14.

1.—Henry Clay.
2.—Lamp-soon, Multiplication Table, Coxcomb, Bed of a river, Newspaper sheets.
3.—276.2428 rds. (See Chat).
4.—Words forming half-square: Haven, Adam, van, em, N.
5.—The first export of cotton from this country was in 1785, when one bag was sent from Charleston to Liverpool, while twelve bags were sent from Philadelphia and one from New York.
6.—Matthew Arnold wrote:
"We school our manners, act our parts
But He who sees us through and through,
Knows that the bent of both our hearts
Was to be gentle, tranquil, true."

Chat.

The solution sent by Mr. Faul to his problem answered today is this:

The swimmer's course was along the lines of a right-angled triangle. The hypothenuse of this triangle is a mean proportional between the diameter of the lake and the swimmer's course from the right angle to the south shore, or 320 rds.:120 rds.::120 rds.:45 rds. Since the hypothenuse is 120, and the perpendicular is 45 the base equals 111.2428 rds. Finally 111.2428 plus 45 plus 120 equals 276.2428 rds. equals the swimmer's entire course.

Recitations were made today by Herman Culver, Dorr Cooper, W. L. H., W. Lake, Henry and W. P. E.

Henry's work consisted of some new puzzles, and will he please sign his name to each puzzle hereafter, as it is somewhat difficult for the Schoolmistress to "locate" credits by handwriting alone.

W. L. H., your postal was gladly received. Come regularly, cannot you?

Pupils will observe that today's column is a "Gentleman's Only."

Next week the gentler sex will have a chance, and then we will see who sends the better puzzles.

The 'Cademy is gradually "lining up" again, many old pupils having renewed their former interest. With a little effort on our part, and a concession of a trifle more space on the part of The Blade the Schoolmistress thinks the Column would show considerable merit.

THE WORLD.

The world is well lost when the world is wrong,
No matter how men deride you;
For if you are patient, and firm and strong,
You will find in time (though the time be long)
That the world wheels 'round beside you.

If you dare to sail first o'er a new thought track,
For awhile it will scourge and scorn you;
Then, coming abreast with skilful tack,
It will clasp your hand and slap your back,
And vow it was there before you.

The world means well, though it wander and stray
From the straight, short cut to duty;
So go ahead in that path, I say,
For after awhile it will come your way,
Bringing its pleasures and beauty.

IN MAY.

When grosbeaks show a damask rose
Amid the cherry-blossoms white,
And early robins' nests disclose
To loving eyes a joyous sight;

When columbines like living coals
Are gleaming 'gainst the lichened rocks,
And at the foot of mossy boles
Are young anemones in flocks;

When ginger-root beneath twin leaves
Conceals its dusky floral bell,
And showy orchid shyly weaves
In humid nook its fragrant spell;

When dandelion's coin of gold
Anew is minted on the lawn,
And maple-trees their fringe unfold,
While warblers storm the groves at dawn;

When these and more greet eye and ear,
Then strike thy task and come away;
It is the joy-month of the year,
And onward sweeps the tide of May
—John Burroughs, in The Century.

DOING A KINDNESS.

(Concluded.)

"It's the one I had for our theatricals last spring," she explained to Pietro. "I always wanted to see how it would go with a hand-organ. Do up his foot first, Bobby. It makes me feel queer." And she drew out a tightly rolled bandage, such as Aunt Hanna kept always ready in her emergency closet. The boy, scorning help, gratefully bound and tied up his injured foot.

When Bobby had told Bess Pietro's story, and the three were comfortably eating sandwiches together, Bobby was struck with an idea.

BOBBY, I'M GOING BACK TO THE HOUSE AGAIN AND PUT ON MY SPANISH GYPSY DRESS THAT I WORE IN THE PLAY.

"Bess," he said, with sudden emphasis, "I know how you can get your wish."

"What wish?" and Bess stared.

"Why, to have some fun doing a kindness, don't you know? Let's go and earn Peter's money for him. I'll play the hand-organ, and you can jump around with the tambourine and collect the pennies, don't you see?"

"I'd love to," declared Bess, with approving delight; but Pietro looked solemn and began to remonstrate.

"Oh, please let us," begged Bess, losing all her appetite in the excitement. "See, we'll hire your organ for an hour. I've got ten cents, and Bobby must have five, haven't you, Bobby; and you can have every cent we make."

"You don't think we'd steal the thing, anyway, do you?" asked Bobby, indignantly, and that settled it. It was not hard to persuade Pietro, anxious as he was about his father and painful as his foot proved to be when he tried to walk on it. Then another bright idea struck Bess.

"Bobby, I'm going back to the house again and put on my Spanish Gypsy dress that I wore in the play. It goes with the tambourine, and we'll make more money, you see."

"Good for you, Bess," exclaimed Bobby, heartily. "We'll capture the ducats."

Half an hour brought Bess back, and Bobby howled with satisfaction, while even Pietro smiled in admiration of the gay skirt, the white puffed sleeves, and the black velvet bodice with its chains of coins.

Half an hour later the guests at Madame Hollingsworth's breakfast were still sitting at the little tables under the great elms on the upper terrace, when some one glancing down the winding avenue, saw the children coming. Bobby pushed the hurdy-gurdy, his face red with exertion, while a brilliant little figure in scarlet and black, skipped beside him, now and then thumping her tambourine rapturously. Then everybody looked.

"Oh the dears," exclaimed Aunt Hannah. "Little Italians, probab'y! I wish Bess and Bobby could see them." And her near-sighted eyes blinked in the sunshine, looking at them. The breakfast was really at an end, and Madame Hollingsworth was grateful for the diversion.

Bess felt suddenly shy; but Bobby struck up a gay tune on the hurdy-gurdy, and so she fluttered the tambourine in time and took little dancing steps, keeping up her courage by saying to herself: "This is doing a kindness. Oh, yes, this is doing a kindness. Aunt Hannah can't scold."

"Now's your time, Bess. Give them the cachuca, quick. If this old organ would only play it! Never mind, I'll whistle."

Bess gasped, but struck into her steps, rattling her tambourine in place of the castanets. The smooth stone pavement of the lower terrace made dancing easy, and her rubber-soled tennis shoes twink'ed as gayly as ever her high-heeled, rosetted dancing slippers had done. Before the dance was half over Bobby ceased whistling, and struck up "Down the Street" on the hurdy-gurdy, bringing Bess to a sudden stop.

"That's enough," he whispered, grinding away for dear life. "Go get your money before you give them the rest of it. Hold up your tambourine."

Bess had gone too far to retreat. Madam Hollingsworth met her at the head of the steps, recognizing her of course, at once. She had a five-dollar bill in her hand; but, before Bess would take it, she explained as hurriedly as possible.

"I am grateful for your entertainment of my guests," said Madam Hollingsworth, graciously, and Bess took the money as naturally as it was given. Poor Aunt Hannah was so shocked that, as she said afterwards, it was lucky she had enjoyed the breakfast first. She relented, however, as the ladies praised the dancing, and listened with interest to the story of the poor little fellow whose organ they had hired for the hour.

When Bess and Bobby went back to Pietro they carried with them a sum of money sufficient to buy the railroad tickets two or three times over. More than that, Madam Hollingsworth asked James to harness a horse into the farm wagon big enough to carry two hurdy-gurdies, if necessary; and Bess and Bobby not only had a ride back to the brook, but little Pietro was spared the long walk to town.

"For once in our lives at least," said Bess impressively, as the two walked quietly home together after seeing Pietro started in the wagon, happy over his good fortune—"for once it was more than interesting, it was positively exciting to do a kindness."

"Yes," agreed Bobby, sagely; "but we wouldn't have had the chance if we hadn't done the other kind of kindness first."

Pietro always said that day was the beginning of good fortune for him and his father.—Christian Register.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

Chillicothe, the First Capital, Chosen as the Place.

Chillicothe, O., May 21.—The celebration of Ohio's one hundredth birthday was brought to a successful conclusion today. General R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, presided over the ceremonies this morning and Rev. Joseph Reinicke delivered the invocation. The speakers of the day included S. S. Knabenshue, of Toledo; Thomas Ewing, jr., of New York; Prof. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati, and Bishop C. C. McCabe, of Omaha. This afternoon there was a big parade of visiting and home military and civic bodies, reviewed by the governor and other distinguished visitors.

The celebration began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the presentation of Ross county of a medallion portrait of Governor Tiffin by W. H. Hunter. This portrait is placed in the niche above the judge's bench to remind those who think that justice is due to all men was the shibboleth of the founders of Ohio.

The bust medallion of Governor Tiffin is the work of Charles P. Filson, of Steuvenville, about 23 inches in diameter, and is a perfect likeness of the miniature portrait owned by the Cook family, of this city, painted when Tiffin was 40 years of age.

After the invocation by Rev. Austin Matlock Courtenay, Governor Nash delivered an address of welcome.

The first address of the afternoon was by Judge Moses M. Granger, of Zanesville. In closing he read a list showing that the bench of Ohio of 1803-1903 contributed to other high departments of national and state service as follows:

Eight governors of Ohio, for terms aggregating 22 years; four justices of the supreme court of the United States, for terms aggregating 60 years; one secretary of state, two attorney generals, one secretary of war, and two postmaster generals of the United States, for terms aggregating 21 years; one governor general of the Philippines, still serving; nine United States senators, for terms aggregating 76 years, and 39 members of national house of representatives, for terms aggregating 150 years.

The second address was by General Thomas Anderson, United States army, of Sandusky, whose subject was, "The Military History of Ohio From the Revolution to the War of 1812." He said in part: "Nearly every state has had its birth in war, and Ohio, like the rest, had its baptism of fire. As the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church, so the foundation of our commonwealth was cemented with the blood of its pioneer heroes."

The third speaker was General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, whose subject was "The Military History of Ohio From the War of 1812, Including the Civil War and the Spanish-American War." Certainly no one was better fitted to deal with this subject, and he paid a glowing tribute to the Ohio heroes who had taken part in those great conflicts.

Following Gen. Keifer came Hon. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, whose subject was "Ohio in the Navy."

Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker followed with "Ohio in the United States Senate."

Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, spoke on the subject, "Ohio in the National House of Representatives," and gave a glowing description of the part Ohio's sons had taken in the national house.

Mrs. John R. Hopley, of Bucyrus, president of the State Federation of Women's clubs, had been assigned the topic, "Woman in the History and Development of Ohio," and gave a most eloquent address.

The evening exercises opened with the address by Hon. E. O. Randall, "Ohio in the American Revolution," one of the most interesting of the whole series.

Senator M. A. Hanna had been very fittingly assigned the subject, "The Industrial Progress of Ohio."

Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, of Columbus, spoke of "The Public Schools of Ohio," and Hon. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State university of "The Universities of Ohio."

"The Achievements of Ohio in the Case of Her Unfortunates" was the subject of the address delivered by General R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield.

Judge B. R. Cowen, of Cincinnati, spoke on "The Ethnological History of Ohio."

Chillicothe, O., May 22.—The formal celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Ohio's admission into the Union is a thing of the past. It closed last night in a blaze of glory, and Chillicothe, looking back upon the past three days, has good reason to feel proud of herself, for of all the myriad throng which crowded within her gates not one went hungry, not one went without a comfortable place to sleep. There were many who doubted Chillicothe's ability to entertain adequately the crowds which were certain to attend a celebration of such magnitude as this one. To such doubters Chillicothe can answer now by pointing to her achievement.

More than 50,000 strangers thronged her pavements, crowded to overflowing the great tent and visited the many points of historic interest near the city.

The speakers of the day were Thomas Ewing, jr., of New York; Bishop McCabe and S. S. Knabenshue. The program was closed with a mammoth civic and military parade with fireworks in the evening.

Painkiller PERRY DAVIS'
The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—cramps, diarrhœa and all bowel complaints

MICHIGAN GIRL IN IMPORTANT LEGAL OFFICE

MISS. FLOY GILMORE

Washington, May 21.—Miss Floy Gilmore, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been appointed assistant attorney general for the government of the Philippines, is the first woman in this country to receive such an important legal office. Miss Gilmore went to the Philippines as a stenographer and gained her advancement by valuable work in the attorney general's office.

BABY MILLIONAIRE.

New York, May 25.—A jury has decided that Charles Broadway Rouss, the blind Broadway merchant, was the father of the lad, Charles Broadway Rosseau, and that the Rouss estate must pay the guardian of the boy $100,000 and interest, making in all $105,766. The boy is now 11 years old, and from the testimony brought forward it would seem that the blind merchant had been fond of the little boy and had made an agreement with his mother, Eva Sue Figgt Rosseau, to give his little son $100,000 when he was 11 years of age, if she did not take him away where the merchant could not see him. The jury decided that this was the case and that the mother had kept her part of the agreement.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROSSEAU

Ice Plant Burned.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The ice manufacturing plant of the American Ice company at Eighth and Catharine streets, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin today. The building is valued at $50,000 and the machinery is said to be worth $150,000, but the greater portion of the machinery was saved. During the progress of the fire there were numerous explosions of ammonia tanks but no one was injured. The children in the Thomas B. Florence public school opposite, and the House of Industry and Day Nursery adjoining the burning building were got out in safety.

BOWEN IS WELCOMED

All Foreign Residents Turn Out to Greet Him.

Caracas, May 26.—United States Minister Bowen arrived at La Guaira yesterday on the "Red D" line steamer Philadelphia. He was received enthusiastically by the populace and the local authorities. Learning that a demonstration would take place on his arrival in Caracas, Minister Bowen signified to the authorities his desire to be received quietly. On his arrival in Caracas, however, he was met at the station by President Castro, the members of the cabinet and all the foreign residents.

W. C. Bainbridge, the United States representative, and Senor Duref, M. Ruhl, Senor Ryanos and Signor Ologni, respectively the Mexican, Dutch, Spanish and Italian representatives on the mixed tribunal which is to adjust the claims of foreigners against Venezuela, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT LOSS OF LIVE STOCK

Great Falls, Mont., May 20.—The heaviest cattle and sheep loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will be $5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible snow storm which has been raging for the past four days. In some sections fully ninety per cent of the sheep on the ranges have perished. Three herders, at least, have wandered away in the blinding storm and have been frozen to death. An aged herder employed at Portage was lost Sunday. Two more in the Shelby Junction country, employed by the Floweree Cattle company, are missing and there is no hope that they can be found alive. Herders have abandoned their flocks on every hand and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches. Nothing like the fury of this storm has ever been witnessed in northern Montana.

Out of a consignment of 600 cattle bound from Havre all but five were found frozen stiff. Losses are reported on every hand and this district will feel the effects of the losses for years.

The Boer Colony.

El Paso, May 23.—Gen. G. D. Goubert and Capt. W. S. O'Donnell, promoters of the Boer colony at Tamaulipas, Mexico, are here, after closing the contract with a syndicate that will furnish the finances for the colony. This is the second Boer colony to be planted in Mexico. The Boers will occupy 83,000 acres. The syndicate in Mexico will bring people from Africa, let them have implements, live stock and give them credit at their stores. The settlers to pay for the land at the rate of 15 shillings per acre each year for a number of years. The land, 100 miles north of Victoria, Mexico, has a frontage on a navigable river. A railroad will be built through the tract.

DEATH AND DISASTER

Marked the Great Automobile Race in Europe.

Paris, May 25.—The trial of death and disaster following the start Sunday morning from Versailles of the Paris-Madrid automobile race has caused a profound sensation. Reports from along the route of the first stage, to Bordeaux, continue to give details of the various accidents and these are causing far greater attention than the race, which has practically been abandoned owing to the interdiction of the government to being continued in French territory.

The France and the Libre Parole announce the death of Marcel Renault from his injuries; but the reports have not been confirmed. On the ports have not been confirmed. On the other hand a despatch from Poiteries, forwarded at 6:40 this morning, said Marcel Renault's condition then was grave but not desperate. The doctors there expectd to amputate Barrows' leg at the thigh during the day.

Among the accidents not reported yesterday, was that of George Richard, whose machine was overturned. Richard had several ribs broken.

At Bordeaux the news of the suppression of the race caused disappointment among the racers, although the government's action was foreseen on account of the accidents.

Public opinion outside the automobilists, strongly approves of the step taken by the government.

A capitulation of the most serious accidents is as follows:

M. Porter's machine overturned on top of chauffeur and, taking fire, burns him to death.

Two soldiers and child killed by the accident to Porter's machine.

Man killed while crossing road near Ablis.

Marcel Renault, winner of the Paris-Vienna race last year, fatally injured.

Lorraine Barrows, well known automobilist, fatally injured and car dashed to pieces.

Barrow's chauffeur killed.

Renault's chauffeur fatally hurt.

Mr. Stead and his chauffeur fatally hurt.

Two spectators killed near Angouleme.

Occupants of automobile fatally hurt in wreck of car near Angouleme.

Two brothers named Forman reported hurt.

A dispatch from Poitiers, during the day announces that "M. Werner," which was the name C. Gray Dinsmore, the only American left in the race had entered under, broke down and withdrew at a small place outside of that town.

In view of the number of accidents, some fatal, in the first stage of the race, Premier Combes forbade the continuance of the contest on French territory. The second stage of the race was to have been continued on Tuesday, included a run over French territory from Bordeaux to the Spanish frontier. The Spanish authorities have also forbidden the race in Spain.

The most terrible accident occurred near Bonneval, 19 miles from Chartres, where machine No. 243, driven by M. Porter, was overturned at a roadside crossing, and took fire. The chauffeur was caught underneath the automobile, and burned to death, while two soldiers and a child were killed.

A chauffeur was badly injured by an accident to his motor car near Angonne. A man who was crossing the road in the neighborhood of Ablis, was run over by one of the competing cars, and killed.

Mr. Stead and his chauffeur, who were first reported to have been killed, are still alive. It seems that their automobile collided with another car with which Mr. Stead had been racing for several kilometres, wheel to wheel, and was completely overturned in a ditch near Montguyon. Mr. Stead was caught under the machine, while his chauffeur was hurled a distance of thirty feet, and had his head and body badly cut. Mr. Stead was conscious when picked up, but complained of suffering great pain. He was conveyed to the nearest farm house.

It is stated that Louis Renault's automobile attained at Beourdiniere, between Chartres and Bonneval, a maximum speed of 88¾ miles per hour.

The result of the first stage of the race appears to be a draw between the merits of the light and heavy vehicles. Louis Renault drove a light machine, weighing 650 pounds, and 30-horse power while Gabrel drove a heavy machine of 70-horse power, weighing 1,000 pounds.

The time and position of the winners of the first stage, deducting the time allowance for slowing down inside the cities, are as follows:

Gabriel, 5 hours 13 minutes; Louis Renault, 5 hours 32 minutes; Salleron, 5 hours 45 minutes; Jarrett, 5 hours 51 minutes; Warden, 5 hours 56 minutes; Baron De Drawher, 6 hours 1 minute; Voight, 6 hours 2 minutes; Barras, 6 hours 12 minutes; Bougier, 6 hours 16 minutes, and Mouter, 6 hours 17 minutes.

A dispatch received here from Libourne says that 2 o'clock Loraine Barrow, the automobolist who was severely injured, is no worse, and the doctors hoped to save his life.

The Automobile club during the afternoon was informed that Marcel Renault was slightly better, and that there was some hope of saving his life.

Advices from Chartres give details of the accident to Mr. Porter and Nixon, his companion. The automobile struck the guard's hut at a railroad crossing near Chartres, Mr. Porter shot forward and his car was overturned. Nixon was thrown underneath the car, which caught fire and exploded. The guard tried to rescue Nixon, but found his body burned to a cinder. Porter remained unconscious for two hours, when he recovered sufficiently to return to Paris.

Senator Prevost has announced his intention to interpellate the government on the necessity for a stringent regulation of automobile racing. He intends also to introduce a stringent law fixing a maximum speed and forbidding racers to circulate in the streets or on public roads.

The automobilists may cross the Spanish frontier, according to the Spanish order, but they are to be considered simple excursionists, and must travel at reduced speed.

CROPS DESTROYED BY FLOOD

Omaha, Neb., May 21.—A water spout broke in the valley of the Paio river, twenty miles west of this city, last night, and in a few minutes the little stream was a raging torrent from half to three-quarters of a mile wide. Great damage was done to the growing crops. Hundreds of acres of corn, wheat and oats were washed out of the ground. The damage to the crops in the valley is estimated at $100,000. The Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Missouri Pacific roads each lost several hundred feet of track.

Plattsmouth, farther down the Papio, was a heavy sufferer. There the flood entered the town through a deep ravine and swept down the main street, flooding basements and running through stores. The damage here will approximate $75,000.

Cuba's Independence.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 21.—The first anniversary of Cuban independence was celebrated here last night by a banquet. The guests included Governor Hunt, the United States officials, a number of Americans, the consular officers and the leading Porto Ricans of this city. The members of the Spanish colony, with a few exceptions, ignored the invitations sent to them. A Cuban line steamer, owned by Spaniards, dressed ship and displayed all flags but the American flag, which caused much comment.

Barcelona, Spain, May 21.—The first anniversary of the proclamation of the Cuban republic was celebrated here by a dinner yesterday evening which was attended by fifty Cubans and the consuls of Cuba, the United States and Brazil. The consuls in their toasts made friendly references to Spain.

JETT IS INDICTED.

Tom White Also Charged With Marcum Murder.

Jackson, Ky., May 26.—After an all day's session of the special grand jury to and from which the principal witness was escorted under protection of a guard of soldiers, Curtis Jett and Tom White were last night indicted for the assassination of James B. Marcum. The action taken by the grand jury was prompt and decisive, and there is a growing impression that justice will at last be administered in the Hargis-Cockrill feud of which Attorney Marcum was the latest victim. Aside from the protection accorded Capt. J. B. Ewen by the militia the proceedings were unmarked by any unusual incident. The work of selecting a grand jury was brief. Only eight witnesses were examined. Captain Ewen, the principal witness, has been a prisoner in his home since it became known that he would testify. At the time Marcum was killed he was standing beside him in the court house door with his hand on the attorney's shoulder. A squad of soldiers escorted him from his home to the court house and back again after he had been for two hours in the grand jury room giving testimony. The streets were crowded during the journey, but no demonstration was made.

The indictment was returned last evening after the jury had spent two hours in weighing the evidence.

Curtis Jett is already under arrest at Winchester, having been arrested several days ago on a warrant charging him with the murder of Marcum. Tom White, who was indicted jointly with Jett, lives in the mountains some distance from Jackson. It is said that witnesses testified that he was the man who passed near Marcum and Ewen a moment before the shooting. A deputy sheriff with a squad of soldiers started for White's home in the mountains to arrest him. The party carried provisions for two days. Another squad of soldiers with a deputy sheriff left to bring Curtis Jett from Winchester to Jackson.

It was stated by attorneys that Jett and White may be tried this week, and that the militia may remain on guard until the cases are finished. The trials will in all probability be held in Jackson, but before a jury composed of citizens of some other county in this judicial circuit.

There is nothing as yet to indicate that Judge Redwine will be sworn off the bench and a trial judge appointed.

While the special grand jury is today still sitting in its effort to indict the assassins of Marcum, Cockrill and Cox, the members of the state militia sent here to preserve order are scouring the country in an attempt to get together the witnesses and bring in the men indicted last evening. A squad of six men in charge of Lieut. Morton Craig, of Louisville, an officer of the artillery company, accompanying the special Elisor Charles T. Little, left here for Winchester on the morning train to bring here Curtis T. Jett, who is confined in the Clarke county jail. The detail of soldiers under Captain Bell and the civil officers that went after Tom White, fifteen miles in the country, last night, have not yet returned.

Today the grand jury will ask for the enforced attendance of Captain John Patrick, Moses Feltner and Tom Cockrill. Captain Patrick is alleged to have witnessed the assassination of Town Marshal James Cockrill and Feltner to have made an affidavit stating that certain officials had hired him and three other men to assassinate James B. Marcum. Tom Cockrill, who is the young leader of the Cockrill faction, is wanted to tell about the assassination of Dr. Cox, it being stated that he knews the names of all the men who were on the scene at the time.

It is reported today that Curtis Jett has made a confession that implicates prominent persons. Commonwealth Attorney Byrd says he will call the cases against Jett Wednesday morning and try him not later than Friday. Extra precautions have been taken today to protect Belvin J. Ewen. He is guarded constantly by a strong detail. There was a hostile move made against him yesterday in the court house but the officers and soldiers warned all not to give the details. Belvin Ewen has fears for his life and his family is greatly alarmed.

PRESIDENT IN SPOKANE

Enthusiastic Welcome in Eastern Washington City

Spokane, Wash., May 26.—President Roosevelt reached Spokane this afternoon over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line from Wardner, Idaho, and was met at the Hamilton street station by the citizens' reception committee. A military parade through the residence and business sections followed, the drive extending along the river to give the President an opportunity to view the falls, the fort and other objects of interest. Arriving at Main and Lincoln streets the President took his place on the reviewing stand and delivered a brief address. Another interesting feature of the program was a review of the school children in Coeur d'Alene park.

The city was crowded with thousands of visitors and decorated as seldom before in its history. All along the line of march the President was greeted enthusiastically by the crowds.

Plot Against President.

Butte, Mont., May 26.—By the arrest of Count Paul Alexander Angreneff in Spokane, Wash., on a telegram from this city, the local police say a plot against the life of President Roosevelt has been frustrated. Secret Service Agent Hall arrived in Butte, Friday, to investigate clues in the steamship Umbria infernal machine case. He discovered a conspiracy to attack the President on his arrival in Butte. He also learned that Count Angreneff, who has been expelled from Russia, had been here and gone to the coast to follow the President. Local anarchists said Angreneff was the leader in the plot and Hall therefore wired the Spokane police to seize him. The count was arrested Saturday on a charge of vagrancy.

Fever Brought in Blankets.

London, May 21.—An outbreak of enteric fever on board the reformatory ship Cornwall, which is lying off Purflet, at the mouth of the Thames, has been traced to fever-infected army blankets from South Africa. Thousands of similar blankets have been sold and sent all over the country without even being washed or disinfected. The army regulations provide that such articles shall be disinfected. It is not known how the blankets came to be sent to England. The Daily Mail today declares that it is a scandal demanding the strictest investigation.

DON'T GET GRAY

Sunlight Hair Tonic restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Moisten the hair with the tonic; sunlight will make the hair assume its natural color in fifteen minutes. **One bottle will keep your hair in proper order for a year.** Also colors moustache and whiskers. One liquid, no stickiness, no lead, no sulphur, entirely harmless. All shades of color may be produced by following directions. This is a new preparation, far superior to anything in the market, highly concentrated, **one bottle equals four bottles of old style goods.** Price $1.00, express prepaid. **$5.00 will be refunded if it fails.**

SUNLIGHT HAIR TONIC CO.,
38 28 Laclede Ave., - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

REVOLT IN CROATIA.

It Grows Out of Race Hatred Among the People.

Vienna, May 22.—The local bodies throughout Dalmatia have telegraphically petitioned Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene and prevent further bloodshed in Croatia. The Dalamatian deputies are on their way to Vienna to seek an audience of the emperor with the same object.

About 50 peasants, including many women, were arrested during the riots yesterday in the district of Kreutz. The position of the prisoners is extremely perilous. As the district is under martial law the captured rioters are liable to be sentenced to death.

At Agram the hospitals are crowded with persons who were injured during the street fighting there.

In spite of the disorders the unpopular ban of Croatia, Count Khuen Hadervary, takes daily walks but he is surrounded by a bodyguard.

The ministry is seriously alarmed over the spread of the revolt in Croatia and efforts to suppress the uprising are redoubled. Every part of the titular kingdom is now in revolt and the trouble threatens to extend to Dalmatia. The city of Agram is now completely under military rule. The principla streets are closed by cordons of troops. Four regiments, fully equipped for war, have been ordered to proceed from Oedenburg to the Agram district.

At Buccari and Meja thousands of peasants attempted to destroy the railroad in order to prevent the arrival of troops. They tore up the rails at five different points and when the military arrived the peasants pelted them with stones, injuring several soldiers. The troops retaliated by shooting and bayoneting many of the peasants.

The Slavs resident in various parts of Austria and Bohemia are holding indigration meetings to protest against the proceedings in Croatia, where over 2,000 persons have been imprisoned.

The disturbances in Croatia are primarily due to the long-standing race hatred between the Slavs and the Magyars.

The present outbreak has two main sources. First, the general discontent of the peasantry, arising from the exertme poverty prevailing everywhere, and from the fact that in some parts of the country the peasants are on the verge of famine. Second, the indignation aroused by the alleged tyrannical rule of Count Khuen Hadervary, the present ban of Croatia.

The Coatians attribute much of their poverty to the financial methods of the Hungarian government, which is accused of drawing from Croatia money in excess of its legal proportion of the taxes in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. Consequently, throughout Croatia there is increasing hatred of the Hungarian rule and language.

The recent attempts made to introduce the magyar language in Croatia have especially aroused popular indignation.

As evidence of official tyranny the Croatians point out that there is absolutely no liberty of the press.

Count Khuen Hedervary, who has been ban of Croatia for twenty years, is the object of special detestation on the part of the Croatians. Although he was born in Croatia and educated at the University of Agram, the ban is intensely Hungarian, and he is regarded by the people as being a proud aristocrat, seeking only personal power, regardless of the welfare of the country. His repressive measures have created much bitterness among his fellow countrymen.

IN MANCHURIA.

Russia Pouring in Arms and Men to Hold the Province.

London, May 20.—According to a Pekin dispatch to the Times dated May 19, the situation at New Chwang and in Manchuria, in spite of proclamations and assurances, is unchanged. There is a constant flow of Russians and war material to both the Chinese and Corean banks from the Yalu river. Trustworthy evidence, says the dispatch, confirms the report that numbers of Chinese described as former brigands are officered by Russians. They number at least 2,000 and carry a badge inscribed "Protectors of the Forest."

Reviewing the Manchurian situation and commenting on the apathy of the powers the Times' correspondent avers that China is agreeing one by one to all the demands presented by M. Plancon, the Russian charge d'affaires, which she pretended to reject en bloc. She has already undertaken not to alienate any portion of Manchuria to any other power; not to alter the present administration in Mongolia; not to open any new treaty ports in Manchuria and has given an assurance not to employ foreigners in the administration of Manchuria, and whether China gives her consent or not, Russia retains the telegraph line between Port Arthur and Mukden.

China also has agreed that Russia shall have full control of the customs at New Chwang and there is little doubt that an agreement exists giving Russia exclusive mining rights in the Mukden province.

When Manchuria is gone what security will there be, asks the correspondent, for the position of the Japanese in Corea, military or civil? Does any one know what secret agreements were signed by the emperor of Corea during the year he resided as a refugee in the Russian legation at Seoul?

The Times' correspondent asserts that on April 23, M. Plancon handed to United States Minister Conger an official copy of Russian demands on China in the original Russian, written in his own hand.

The Times' Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russians are apparently trying to establish a settlement at Yongampho, which is situated southwest of Wiju, Corea, and commands the mouth of the Yalu river. Yongampho, he says, is capable of conversion into a good harbor. The Russians' pretext is that they require the place for shipping timber from the forests of Dengma, which mountain the Coreans declare is not included in the timber concession to the Russians. The Corean government has strongly protested against the purchase of land at Yongampho by the Russians.

MANCHURIA AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—"The evacuation of the Southern Manchuria by the Russian troops let to a display of ever-increasing insolence on the part of the disorderly tribes, whose numbers are rapidly augmenting," says a Vladivostock dispatch to the Noxoe Vremya. The correspondent proceeds: "Many Chinese and Manchurians in the province of Mukden and Kirin are in terror of their lives and property. Unemployed Chinese laborers are congregating along the eastern China railway. About 40,000 Chinese are gathered at Harbin, some 50,000 are camping along the southern and northern sections of the Manchuria line and large numbers are influxing into South Manchuria."

Referring to the Russian timber concession on the Yalu river, the dispatch says: "A Russian company with a capital of $1,500,000, has been formed in Corea to exploit the concession and several thousand workmen have already been engaged in Manchuria and sent to Corea. Russian workmen are also being dispatched thither in great numbers. The staff of the company is mostly composed of officers of the Chinese Eastern railway. The company will maintain its own steamers."

William the Conqueror

William E. Reardon is a second "William the Conqueror." In planning his invasion he was as bold as his Norman namesake. He had been selling THE SATURDAY EVENING POST each week in his own town in Michigan. Just before Christmas, when about to start for Midland to spend the Holidays, he received an offer from the publishers promising a cash prize to the Michigan boy who would first sell 350 copies. He had not intended to do any work that week, but now he formed a new plan. Undaunted at the thought of selling to strangers, he coaxed his father to telegraph for 350 copies to be sent to Midland.

As he received his copies from the postmaster, a Midland boy, who was also an agent for THE POST, received a bundle containing five copies. The latter's eyes grew big with astonishment—told Master William that he didn't "like his looks"—that he had better go back home again. The little Conqueror declared he would "show him right there;" so he made a pile of the bundles on the floor where people were waiting for the mails, mounted the pile and addressed the crowd. He stated that he represented Benjamin Franklin's old paper—that he had just received the Christmas number—that it was the best issue ever published. Before leaving he had sold fifty copies of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. He spent the rest of the day among the business men, finding buyers everywhere. What was left he sold the next day from house to house. When he left for home the day after New Years he found the other boy who sold THE POST and advised him to "ginger up."

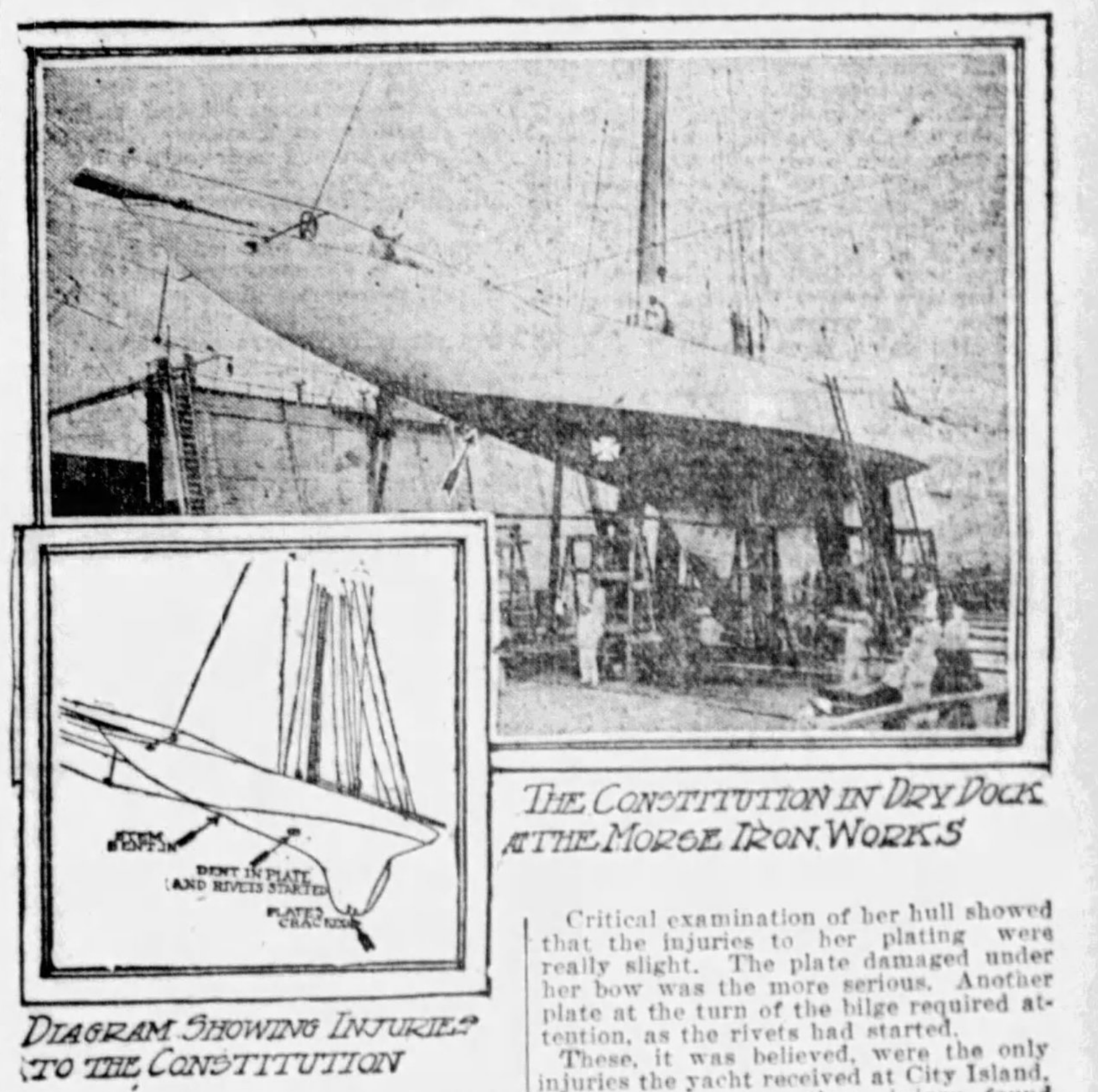
"I am eight years old," our Conqueror writes; "I never before tried to earn any money; but you can put me down for the first prize whenever you make another prize offer in Michigan."

WE WILL START ANY BOY IN BUSINESS
selling The Saturday Evening Post after school hours and on Saturdays. The first week's supply of 10 copies is sent free. Over 6000 boys are selling The Post. Some are making over $15.00 a week. You can do the same. Write to-day.

$250 next month in extra cash prizes to boys who do good work.

BOY DEPARTMENT
The Curtis Publishing Company
527 ARCH STREET
Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION WAS INJURED IN DOCK



THE CONSTITUTION IN DRY DOCK AT THE MORSE IRON WORKS

DIAGRAM SHOWING INJURIES TO THE CONSTITUTION

New York, May 23.—The escape of the former America's cup defender Constitution from serious disaster on Tuesday afternoon, while being hauled out at City Island, New York, borders on the marvellous. Her water line was four feet out of water when the foundation of the ways was crushed. Had she been ten feet out of the water she would have fallen over broadside, and the usefulness of the yacht would have then ceased.

Critical examination of her hull showed that the injuries to her plating were really slight. The plate damaged under her bow was the more serious. Another plate at the turn of the bilge required attention, as the rivets had started.

These, it was believed, were the only injuries the yacht received at City Island. But there was another injury found which was not suspected, and it was thought by all interested was due to the Constitution striking a sunken wreck in the Sound last week.

One of the bronze plates that cover the lead keel showed wide cracks on both sides, and the plate had to be replaced.

She was repaired in time to take part in the race with Columbia and the new defender Reliance today.

SEARCHING THE POLE.

New York, May 22.—Dr. George Shorkley, of Camden, Me., surgeon-in-chief of the Field-Zeizler North Pole expedition, sailed from New York today to join the other members of the expedition which starts from Norway during the summer.

DR. GEORGE SHORKLEY.

CUBAN TREATY SIGNED.

Havana, May 23.—The permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba in which is incorporated all the provisions of the Platt amendment was signed yesterday afternoon.

The act of signing the treaty occurred at half-past four at the office of the secretary of state. The signers were Secretary of State Zaldo and United States minister Squiers, who were constituted special plenipotentiaries for that purpose. Senor Zaldo and Mr. Squiers simply met, accompanied by their secretaries, and the signing was accomplished and copies of the treaty exchanged within a few minutes.

The permanent treaty contains no provision for its abrogation and no extraneous conditions of any kind. It simply incorporates the entire Platt amendment into the form of a treaty.

The Soil Burning.

Kokomo, Ind., May 20.—A dangerous soil fire is raging in Howard township, five miles east of Kokomo. The soil is of black peaty nature from five to eleven feet deep. In dry weather it ignites spontaneously. Ten acres have been burned, leaving a deep hole of ashes. There are thousands of acres of this character of soil, and these, with the growing crops, are threatened with destruction.

NEW YORK'S BIRTHDAY

Exercises Held in City Hall and Public Schools.

New York, May 26.—Distinguished officials, national and state, and army and navy officers filled the assembly chamber of the old city hall today, and took part in interesting exercises in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the city. Mayor Low presided, and introduced General James Grant Wilson, of the New York State Historical society, who delivered the oration of the day. Other speakers included Governor Odell, Judge John Clinton Grey and Secretary of War Root. Commemoration exercises were held also in the public schools throughout the city.

CAUSE OF LANDSLIDE.

Ottawa, Ont., May 25.—R. W. Brock and R. G. McConnell, the geologists who were sent to report on the cause of the land slide at Turtle mountain, which wiped out the town of Frank, have submitted a preliminary report to St. William Mullock, the acting minister of the interior. Mr. McConnell states that the part of Turtle mountains which gave way was about half a mile wide, over 2,000 feet in height, and from four to five hundred feet thick at the center. He estimates that between sixty and eighty million tons of rock fell, the debris of which covers almost two square miles. The slide is attributed to the steepness of the mountain, and the shattered condition of the rock. This was due to "falting" and crushing of the rock during the process of mountain building. Heavy rainfalls pouring through the fissures tended to open them still further. The accident was likely hastened by a blast in the coal mine, which caused a jar. The mountain where the slip took place is very badly fractured, and is now continually slipping down in small pieces. There is danger of another slide, as some fractures extend back some five hundred feet from the face, and if these were to open another hulk would come down.

Mr. McConnell thinks there will always be more or less risk in living in Frank, and that the people should move as soon as possible.

The geologists say there was no volcanic eruption or earthquake. Neither was there an explosion in the coal mine.

Curacoa Not for United States.

The Hague, May 22.—The decision of the government of the Netherlands to station a warship permanently in the Dutch West Indies is regarded here as disposing of the recurring rumors of the intended sale of the Island of Curacoa to the United States.

THE YEAR BOOK

Will Be Available to Farmers Next Month.

Washington, May 21.—The annual official publication of the department of agriculture, known as the year book, will be printed about June 15th.

Mr. James W. Abbott, special agent for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast division, in a special report, makes a review of the use of mineral oil in road improvement which he says has been a great success in California. He says:

"The growth of oil in popular favor in southern California has been steady and rapid. Many of those who have had most experience with it have come to regard its use in a dry region as the most important discovery ever made in roadmaking. Quite a considerable number of people have said to the writer, 'we could not go back to the old conditions; if we had to give up our oiled roads we would move away.'"

Mr. Abbott thinks that oil can be used to advantage at any place in the United States where the roads become very dry and dusty and where water can be kept out of their foundations in the winter, so that they will remain firm and not give way beneath the oiled surface in the spring. The reliance must, he says, be upon an oil with a macadam basis.

Mr. W. L. Hall discusses the practicability of forest planting in the United States. He says: "Forest planting is not practicable in those regions which are as yet well timbered, and in which the reproductive power is sufficient to renew the stand as the trees now standing are cut away. Broadly speaking this includes in the south the hard wood region of the southern Appalachians and the pine belt from Virginia to Texas. In the northeast it includes the spruce forests in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine; it includes also sections elsewhere, as in the Allegheny mountains. In the west it includes the heavily timbered portions of California, Oregon and Washington and smaller sections elsewhere.

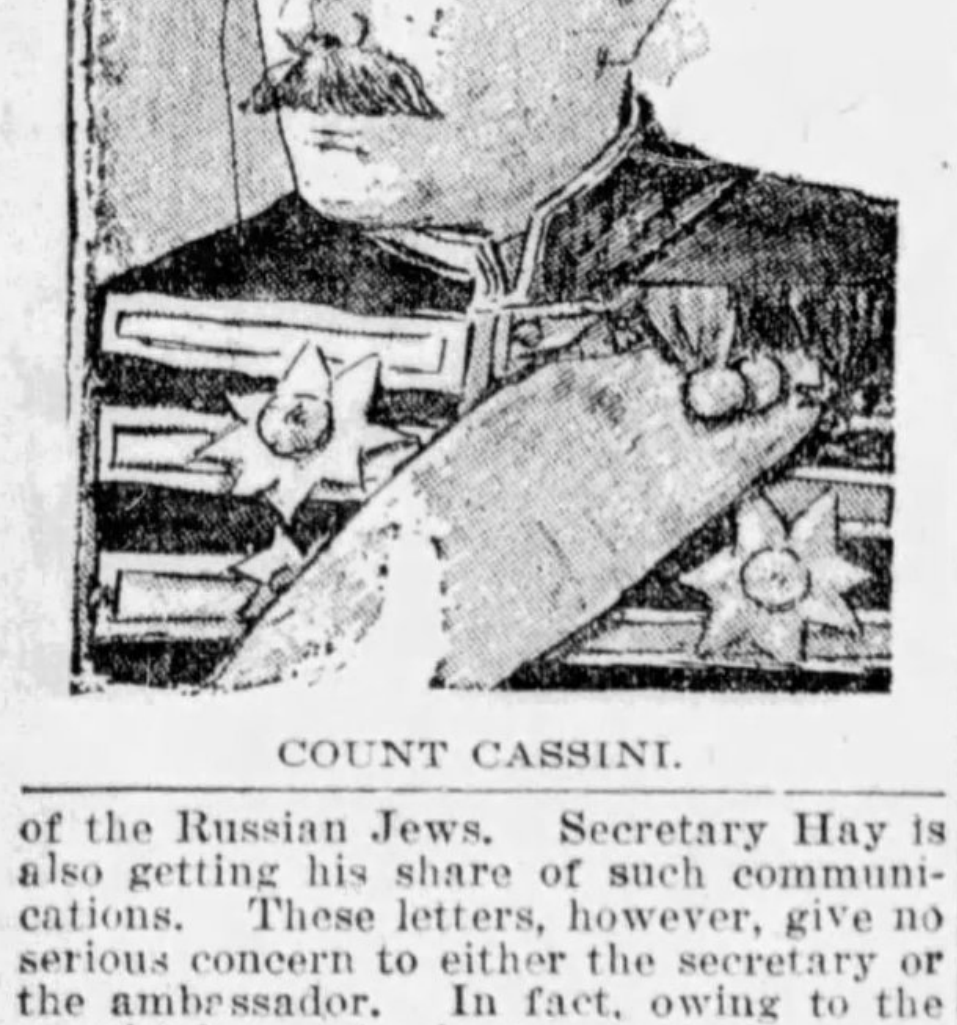
"In other parts of the United States than those named above there are some sections in which the supply of timber is wanting or is becoming insufficient to insure a second crop."

"The annual income of these stations in 1902 was $1,328,847, of which sum $720,000 came from the federal government and $608,847 from state appropriations and other sources. During the fourteen years of their existence as a national enterprise there has been expended in their maintenance about $14,000,000, of which $10,000,000 came from the national treasury and about $4,000,000 from state sources."

In an article on irrigation E. A. Beals, of the weather bureau, says that there are more than seven million acres of irrigated land in the United States. The total cost of the irrigation system of the United States is $64,284,601 and the value of of the irrigated crops for the single year of 1899 was $84,433,438, or 30 per cent greater than the cost of the plants. The number of irrigators was 102,819, which gives nearly 71 acres to the farm.

CASSINI'S CRANK LETTERS

Washington, May 23.—Crank letters are now appearing in the mail of the Russian ambasador, Count Cassini. They criticise his utterances and attack his arguments concerning the character of the Russian Jews. Secretary Hay is also getting his share of such communications. These letters, however, give no serious concern to either the secretary or the ambassador. In fact, owing to the watchfulness of private secretaries, some of these letters do not even reach the persons to whom they are addressed.



COUNT CASSINI.

Count Cassini had intended to leave the United States next Tuesday for a vacation in Russia, but he now finds himself obliged to remain until June. Secretary Hay and the ambassador had a long conference today, presumably with reference to the status of the Jews in Russia and the utterances of the American newspapers in that connection.

As things now stand it is said that there is nothing for the state department to do as the Russian government appears to have acted and peaceful conditions are reported to prevail in Bessarabia. There is not believed to be any danger of a recurrence of anti-Jewish outbreaks, the Russian government having given strict orders to the local authorities and the latter will be held responsible for further disturbances.

As to the threatened immigration to the United States of swarms of Jewish refugees from Russia it is said that the state department is not now called upon to act and must await an appeal from the treasury department if that department finds itself unable by the application of the immigration laws to keep out objectionable immigrants.

People Are Not Responsible.

Washington, May 22.—Postmaster General Payne has ordered the immediate resumption of service on the suspended rural free delivery mail route at Gallatin, Tenn. The resignation of John C. Allgood, the negro carrier, who was intimidated and who refused to resume work, has been accepted and the civil service commission has been called upon to certify a carrier to fill his place.

The postmaster general gave out a statement regarding the case, in which he says the people on the route are not responsible.

UGANDA RAILROAD.

London, May 20.—Sir George Whitehouse, manager and chief engineer of the Uganda railroad, who has just returned here after seven and a half years spent in constructing the line, speaks highly of the American locomotives and bridges used. He said to a representative of The Associated Press: "We have 36 American and 34 British main line engines. The experiment with the American locomotives proved entirely satisfactory. They are 10 per cent cheaper, and although their finish is not so perfect, they are more suitable for a mountain railway like the Uganda road, because they are not so rigid, and take the curves more easily.

"Of the steel viaducts along the line 25 are of American and eight are of English make. The American viaducts are excellent, but the contractors were greatly behind time, and took a year instead of seven months to erect them."

Sir George mentioned among the difficulties of the construction work, the scare arising from the presence of many lions along the route. No less than 27 employes are known to have been carried off by lions.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

AT WHITE HEAT.

The Ohio Battle Over the Endorsement of Roosevelt.

Washington, May 25.—The white heat stage of the contest between Senators Foraker and Hanna, regarding the propriety of adopting a resolution ot the coming state convention, pledging the support of Ohio in President Roosevelt, in the contest next year, has been reached. No such question in recent years has been the subject of such general comment. Opinion is naturally divided, but the majority favor the adoption of the resolution as both proper and in line with good politics. The belief is general that which ever way the convention may act the forcing of the issue and the opposition of Senator Hanna will result in making Senator Foraker the real head of the administration forces, and therefore of the party in the state.

Friends of the President maintain that opposition to the resolution can only be construed into opposition to the administratn.

As evidencing the general sentiment throughout the country, the New York World this morning prints the opinion of fourteen state chairmen as to the propriety of the proposed action. These replies come from New York, Indiana, California, Georgia, Michigan, Maine, Utah, Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Oklahoma and Alabama. With the exception of Indiana, Georgia and Alabama, all endorse the President. Indiana declares unequivocably for Fairbanks, Georgia hesitates between Roosevelt and Hanna, while Alabama is outspoken for Hanna, and if not he, then Senator Spooner, Fairbanks, Governor Odell or any man more satisfactory than the President.

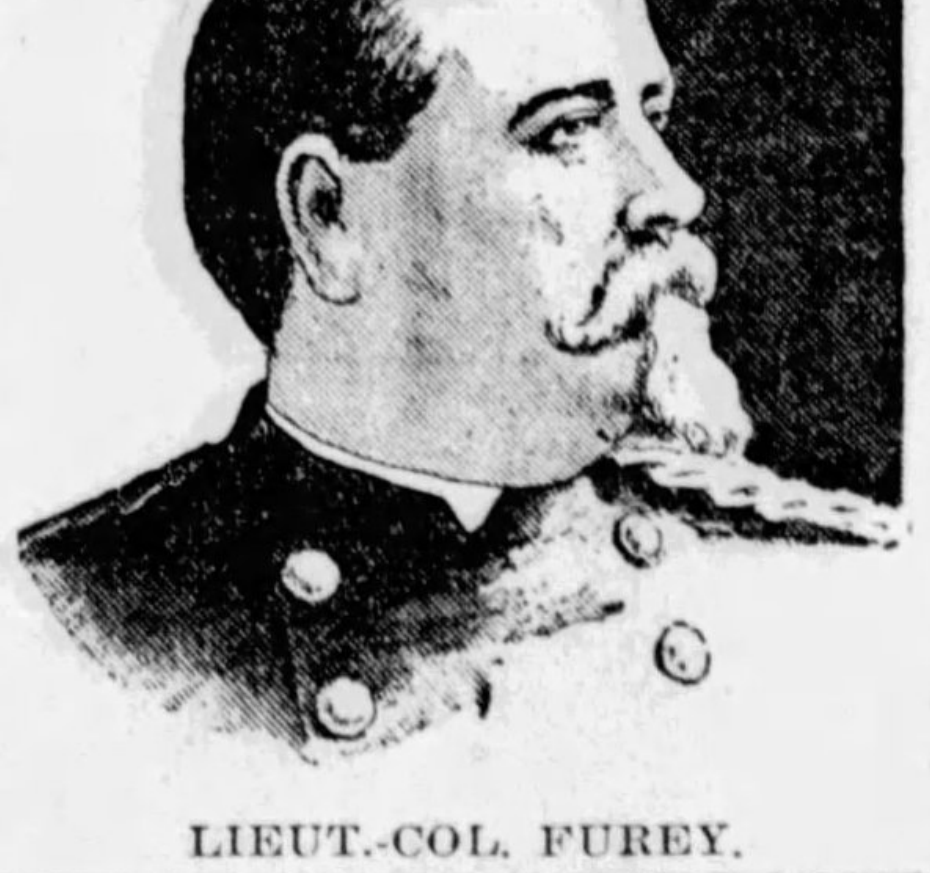
Senator Foraker, in speaking upon the assertion made that the contemplated action was without precedent, said this morning: "I do not care to keep on discussing the matter. I have already said enough, but in answer to the claim that such a declaration is unprecedented I call attention to the fact that last year, two years in advance of the presidential year, fourteen states declared in favor of the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, and among these states are Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington, as well as the President's own state of New York. In addition to the states named, a number of southern states made such a declaration. This year practically all the states will similarly declare themselves."

In order that he be nearer the center of the fight, the senator will leave here on Wednesday of this week for Ohio, to remain there until after the convention. Nothing has done as much to give the people here a true idea of the situation in Ohio or to shape sentiment as the replies of the editors of the state printed in The Blade. It has awakened much favorable comment.

RETIRED BY AGE.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—After an active career in the army of more than forty years, Lieutenant-Colonel John V. Furey, assistant quartermaster general, was placed on the retired list today by operation of the age limit.

Colonel Furey enjoys a record of high distinction. He is a native of New York and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the Fourteenth regiment of the militia of that state. In July, 1861, he was assigned to extra duty in the quartermaster's department and remained there for three years. In 1864 he was made captain and assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers, and later in the same year was transferred to the quartermaster general's office in Washington. In the meantime he had received a brevet as major of United States volunteers for meritorious service during the war, and in 1867 was made captain and assistant quartermaster of the regular army. The latter part of his career has been spent in Philadelphia, where he handled the army supplies destined for the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico.



LIEUT.-COL. FUREY.

ROOSEVELT WAS ANGRY

Seattle Postmaster Allowed a Private Letter to Be Seen.

Tacoma, Wash., May 26.—At the private banquet to President Roosevelt given here Friday night by Senator Foster the President is reported to have said: "I would like to be President of the United States for another term, but this much I will say: I propose to be President this term. I would rather be all President for three and a half years than half a President for seven and a half years."

There was a stormy scene on President Roosevelt's private car just after the party left Portland Friday. The day before a Seattle paper had told how two letters from Mrs. Roosevelt were addressed and had commented on her handwriting, intimating that she was careless inasmuch as the final "e" in her husband's first name was all but omitted. This article was shown to the President and he promptly called Secretary Loeb to him and denounced the officer of the Seattle postoffice who had dared to permit his private correspondence to be made matter of public comment.

A Falling Mountain.

Victoria, B. C., May 21.—A special to the Colonist from Frank says a crack four feet wide and three thousand feet long has opened a couple of hundred yards back from the face of the western peak of Turtle mountain at the summit.

A despatch has been received at Frank from the lieutenant governor of the territory ordering the mounted police to inform everybody of the danger and suggesting the immediate evacuation of the place.

FORAKER'S REPLY

To Senator Hanna's Interview on the Indorsement Question.

Ceveland, May 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Leader, writes his paper as follows in today's issue:

Intense interest has been aroused here over the question whether the forthcoming Ohio Republican State convention should endorse Mr. Roosevelt for the presidential nomination next year, and the newspapers print several dispatches on the situation in Ohio. The Evening Star had a dispatch from Columbus quoting Senator Hanna as criticising Senator Foraker, and stating the endorsement proposition was advanced for the purpose of "smoking him out." Mr. Foraker has returned to Washington, and dictated the following interview on the subject:

"I am surprised to hear that Senator Hanna should have made such a remark, and will not believe he has been correctly reported without strong confirmation. Senator Hanna knows that the talk about having our convention declare in favor of President Roosevelt as our candidate next year was started by his own friends. Mr. Dover, his private secretary, Senator Patterson, and John R. Malloy, all put forth interviews saying that there would not be any such action; that it was inadvisable, unprecedented, and all that sort of a thing.

"I supposed when I first saw these publications that the interviews were idle and accidental. It soon developed that they were serious and premeditated. If nothing had been said on the subject, the convention might very well have contented itself with a mere endorsement of President Roosevelt's administration. But those interviews have precipitated an issue, and were evidently intended for that purpose.

"If such an issue is to be forced upon us, it will have to be met. I do not know what the convention will do, but the probability is that we will now have either to make such a declaration or refuse to make it. I do not know why, if we are all for Roosevelt, we should hesitate to join with other states in so declaring. There has been no thought in connection with the matter of 'smoking out' anybody; certainly no thought of 'smoking out' Senator Hanna, for he has declared in the public press repeatedly that he is not and will not be a candidate for President, and I have heard him say a number of times that he favors the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt next year.

"If we have no other candidate, it will do no harm to say so. If the state convention refuses to say it, it would be construed, I think, to mean that there is to be some other candidate. I do not know, if that is the case, who the other candidate is to be, but no matter who he may be, it is my opinion that the Republicans of Ohio, at least a great majority of them, will favor the nomination of President Roosevelt. He has made a good President under the most trying circumstances. He enjoys an uncommon popularity, and, all things considered, I think we will be stronger with him as our candidate than with anyone else.

"Feeling this way about it, I shall favor his candidacy whenever occasion requires, whether that is in the approaching state convention or elsewhere, and I fear Ohio Republicans would make a great mistake if, by refusal to endorse him as our next candidate, they were to place themselves in a questionable attitude in regard to the matter. Beyond a mere expression of my own personal opinion, and the general good of the Republican party, I have and had no purpose or interest in the premises. That the endorsement of Roosevelt would not weaken us is shown by our experience in Ohio this spring. The convention that nominated Fleischmann for mayor of Cincinnati, declared in favor of the nomination of President Roosevelt, and the result was the greatest victory the Republicans of that city ever won. I think the declaration strengthened our ticket beyond a doubt.

"On the other hand, the Republicans of Cleveland did not declare for Roosevelt when they held their spring convention. I do not know that the result would have been different if they had, but certainly the contrast between the results in Cincinnati and Cleveland is such as to give assurance that we will not be making a mistake by following Cincinnati's lead in the state convention."

HOW HANNA MAY EXTRICATE HIMSELF

From His Present Embarrassing Position and Satisfy President's Friends.

Wsahington, D. C., May 26.—Word comes from Ohio that Senator Hanna has found the means of extricating himself from the predicament in which he has been placed by the agile and annoying Foraker. Mr. Hanna does not intend to permit himself to be forced into a seeming antagonism to President Roosevelt, nor yet does he mean to surrender the position which he has so boldly taken. His way of getting out of the difficulty, it is reported here on seemingly good authority, is this:

To have the Ohio Republican convention adopt a resolution warmly praising the administration of President Roosevelt and declaring it to be the hope of the Republicans of Ohio that no change of the present favorable conditions will occur prior to the meeting of next year's state convention to interfere with the wish of Ohio Republicans that Mr. Roosevelt be then made the choice of Ohio for the presidency.

In some such way as this it is suggested, Mr. Hanna may be able to satisfy the friends of the President, to forestall the Foraker resolutions pledging Ohio to Roosevelt, and at the same time leave next year's business to next year's convention.

HARRIMAN'S ILLNESS.

New York, May 20.—E. H. Harriman was operated on today for appendicitis. At the conclusion of the operation the physicians announced that it had been successful.

The operation took place at 8 o'clock in the Hotel Netherlands. The patient was laid on a specially constructed platform and the ether was administered to him by Dr. Bennett.

The operation proper was performed by Dr. William T. Bull, while the other physicians in attendance were Drs. Walker, Fenton, Janeway, Lyle and Morris, the famous physician.

The operation was performed at the hotel because two of Mr. Harriman's children are suffering from scarlet fever and his home is quarantined.

Mr. Harriman was in excellent condition having taken a drive in the park yesterday afternoon. He was not at all nervous and had no fear that the operation would prove dangerous.

Miss Mary Harriman has been her father's nurse since his return from his western trip. She was at the Netherland, in an adjoining room, during the operation.

When the appendix was removed it was found to be very much inflamed. The operation was made at the request of Mr. Harriman, who said he did not want to run the risk of a recurrence of the attack, which might come at an inopportune time.

ELEVATOR FELL

From the Sixth Floor to the Basement of Building.

Pittsburg, May 23.—It was almost noon today before all the victims of last night's frightful elevator accident at the Donnelly building during the Electro-Mechanical Institute ball were identified. Large crowds surrounded the entrance of the morgue all night, awaiting information as to the identification of the four bodies that had been taken there from the scene of the accident. The bodies were so badly disfigured and distorted that identification was only possible through marks on the clothing worn, and as some had no marks on their clothing, identification was impossible until friends inquired for them because missed from their homes.

The casuality list as furnished by the coroner and obtained from the hospital is four dead and twelve injured.

Coroner Jesse H. McGarry and his assistants were kept busy throughout the night answering telephone calls from friends and others anxious to ascertain particulars. The coroner at the earliest time possible sent out summonses for a jury to inquire into the cause of the accident and to fix responsibility. This jury met in the courtroom of the morgue building at 10 o'clock this morning and a rigid investigation was at once started. After the jury had been sworn and had viewed the remains of the victims, friends were given permission to remove the bodies to their homes.

The accident occurred at 1026 Fifth avenue, the fifth and sixth floors of which building are occupied by the Pennsylvania Electric Mechanicl Institute. The employes and students of the institute had cleared the floors and sent out a large number of invitations for a ball. There were probably 700 people in the hall at 10 o'clock, when the elevator started from the first floor loaded with seventeen people. The fifth floor was devoted to dancing, while the sixth was arranged for a dining and cloak room. The guests were first taken up to the sixth floor.

Just as the elevator reached that floor there was a crash and it fell to the bottom. Not one of seventeen occupants escaped injury. The two heavy weights, each weighing a ton, fell on the victims after the elevator had reached the bottom. The dead were terribly crushed. The accident is attributed to the overloaded elevator and a new elevator man who did not understand his business.

When the noise of the elevator crashing to the ground reached the ballroom a dance was in progress. The wildest confusion followed and a serious panic was narrowly averted. Women rushed to the open elevator shaft and were ready to jump down. Several of the men who remained cool-headed rushed before them and closed the gates, then by main force they shoved the panic-stricken people back into the ballroom and closed the doors. Dozens of women fainted in the room. The fire and police departments were called out, as were all of the available hospital ambulances.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

New Orleans, La., May 20.—The second day's work at the Confederate reunion was somewhat belated this morning and at the hour set for the commencement of the proceedings but few of the delegates and of the reunion officials were in attendance. The discussion regarding the city for the next reunion took tangible form today. Louisville, Chattanooga, Savannah and St. Louis are all mentioned. Louisville's delegation is working hard and just at the present seems to have a little the best of it. Two years ago at Memphis, when Louisville was after the convention, it seemed to have the best chance until the vote was taken and Dallas won out, so that the situation today is no accurate prediction of the final vote. It was announced this morning by Adjutant General Mickle that General Gordon's health was in a large measure restored and that he would in all probability preside over the remaining sessions of the reunion.

Gen. Gordon, upon entering the hall was again received with every manifestation of affection and the veterans promptly charged upon him, for the purpose of shaking hands. But for the efforts of Gen. Lee and General Mickle they would have overwhelmed him today as they did yesterday.

New Orleans, La., May 22.—The last feature of the Confederate veterans was the great parade held this afternoon and which was scheduled to start promptly at 3 o'clock from the intersection of St. Charles and Canal streets. The entire line of march was five miles in length and as the parade was conducted beneath a hot sun a few of the older veterans found the way a trifle long. The great majority, however, finished the march. The escort was formed by the National Guard of Louisiana, General J. B. Levert acting as chief marshal.

Carriages containing Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. E. Kirby Smith, Mrs. Braxton Bragg, Mrs. Thomas J. Semmes, Judge and Mrs. John D. Reagan were in the parade and their occupants received much attention.

THREE LARGE FIRES.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—Several casualties have been reported and three persons are missing as the result of a fire that broke out at 11 o'clock today in the Brownell block, a three-story office building, located next to a street that had been set apart for carnival visitors. The street soon filled with smoke and it was impossible to reach the flames. A great quantity of straw for packing was stored in the basement of the burning building.

The fire soon spread north and south of the Brownell block. The City block, a three-story brick, and a row of two-story brick buildings, were soon on fire. The firemen could not get to the buildings, the heat and smoke being so great.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the fire was still spreading and residents of the city were in a panic.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 20.—Fire broke out today in the shoe factory of J. A. & M. Cote, and spread so rapidly that within an hour the flames were beyond control, and the whole lower town was burning. The fire spread toward St. Antoine street on the river front, licking up factories and stores which cover the district. Up to 2 o'clock thirty buildings had been destroyed. Montreal has been telegraphed for assistance, which is on its way.

Calumet, Mich., May 20.—The loss on the sawmill and stock of the Dollar Bay Land and Improvement company at Dollar Bay, last night, will probably exceed $250,000, partly covered by insurance. Incendiarism is suspected.

TWO EDITORS' TROUBLES.

Manila, May 29.—The supreme court has decided that Dorr and O'Brien, respectively the proprietor and editor of Freedom, are not guilty of sedition.

Dorr and O'Brien were arrested on the charge of sedition in publishing an article from an American periodical to which the editor of Freedom agreed and added remarks of his own, censuring the United States commission's rule.

The main charges made were that in many cases the Filipino officeholders were rascals, and that the commission had exalted to the highest positions Filipinos who were notoriously corrupt. The conviction of Dorr and O'Brien, on the charge of libeling Benito Legarda, a native member of the Philippine commission, was yesterday confirmed by the supreme court at Manila.

Sold Land to Russians.

Yokohama, May 25.—A dispatch received here from Seoul says the government of Corea has ordered the officials at Wiju to arrest the Coreans who were concerned in the sale of land and buildings to Russians or Chinese.

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA

Negroes Kept in Bondage by Trickery.

Washington, May 26.—At the request of the department of justice the United States secret service has undertaken the work of investigating the charge of peonage, or holding another in servitude to work out a debt, which has been made against persons living in the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. The punishment provided by the statute for this crime is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five. One man named Robert N. Franklin has already been indicted for keeping a negro in servitude for at least a year. Information in the hands of Chief Wilkie tends to show that a regular system has been practiced for a long time between certain magistrates and persons who want negro laborers. It is said that the plan is to bring a poor negro before a magistrate on a flimsy charge. He is convicted and having no money to pay a fine the white man offers to advance him the money provided the negro will make a labor contract with him for a length of time sufficient to reimburse him for the money and trouble he has taken to keep the negro out of jail. He is thereupon taken away and begins what is frequently a long term of cruel servitude, being frequently whipped for failure to perform work to the satisfaction of his employer.

An agent of the secret service who is now on the ground will make a thorough investigation of the whole alleged system and turn over to the United States attorney for that district all information he may secure with a view to the prosecution of offenders.

DR. HILLIS TALKS.

New York, May 25.—The Rev. Dr. Newill Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church in Brooklyn, and widely known, has had his indignation aroused by the action of a servant of a western hotel in refusing to make Booker T. Washington's bed, and the subsequent action of the southern people, who rewarded the chambermaid with large sums of money.

REV DR NEWELL D HILLIS
PHOTO BY PLATT

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis declared that should the negro educator ever accept entertainment at his, Dr. Hillis' home, he would count it an honor to make his bed for him. The incident of the woman servant was referred to by Dr. Hillis in his address at the seventeenth annual meeting of the State Congregational church, and in an interview Dr. Hillis has repeated his assertion.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "I said exactly that, and I mean it. I have asked Mr. Washington to speak in my church soon, and if he does not wish to go to a hotel, or cannot find one, and will accept entertainment from me and any one in my home shrinks from making up a bed for the educator, I will gladly make it up myself, and count it an honor to do so."

WORK WILL BEGIN.

Portland, Ore., May 23.—Work will be resumed at once on the Lewis and Clarke exposition grounds, the time for invoking the referendum on the appropriation bill passed by the last legislature having now expired.

A month ago when the Federated Trades Council of this city denounced the exposition and called upon union labor to invoke the referendum and defeat the appropriations, all work on the grounds and buildings was stopped. The necessary number of signatures to invoke the referendum were not secured.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Tacoma, Wash., May 23.—Ideal weather favored President Rosevelt on his trip up Puget Sound today. The party left the Tacoma hotel shortly before 2 o'clock for a drive to the wharf, accompanied by an escort of police and cavalry and a band of music. Crowds lined Pacific avenue and cheered the president heartily. All the shipping was gay with flags and streamers, among them the revenue cutter McCulloch, which was handsomely decorated. On the steamer Spokane, which conveyed the party north, the President's flag's was raised at 9:05 by a special detail on the McCulloch as the President stepped aboard the former-named steamer. The McCulloch left just ahead of the Spokane for the run to the naval station at Bremerton, two hours distant. There were about 150 guests, including member of the chamber of commerce of Tacoma, the state, city and county officials aboard the Spokane. The stay at Bremerton will be brief, as the President is due at Seattle at 1 o'clock.

Drouth Broken.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 21.—The drouth has been generally broken by copious rains which were preceded by fierce electrical storms and slight earth shocks, the longest lasting four seconds. The crops suffered severely and their ruin was narrowly averted. The hot spell was the most severe on record.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Little Deterioration Noted in the Winter Wheat Condition.

Washington, May 26.—The weekly crop bulletin of the weather bureau is as follows:

Respecting the temperature, the week ending May 25, in the district east of the Rocky mountains was the most favorable of the season, and the first in which there has been no complaint of warmth in some part of this area.

Heavy rains from Oklahoma and Arkansas northward to Minnesota and the Dakotas have retarded work in these districts. Drouth has been largely relieved in the Ohio valley, lake region and southern portions of the Middle Atlantic states, but continues with greater severity over the northern portion of the last named district and in New England, while light rains would be beneficial generally throughout the gulf states.

In the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast regions the week has been abnormally cool, with heavy frosts and considerable snow in the central and northern districts.

Good progress has been made with corn planting in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, but to the westward wet weather has prevented the completion of this work, which is much delayed, while drouth has prevented germination and planting in the middle Atlantic states and New England. In the southern states the crop has made favorable progress.

In the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas winter wheat has suffered some deterioration, but elsewhere in these states and in Nebraska the crop continues in promising condition. In Michigan and Wisconsin decided improvement is reported, and in Pennsylvania it has withstood the drouth beter than other crops. Winter wheat is now heading in the more northerly districts, the reports from the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states indicating that it is heading low. On the Pacific coast the crop is backward in Washington and Oregon, but has improved in the first-named states; in California slight damage has ben done by drying winds. In the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska spring wheat has made rapid growth, and is in very promising condition. In the north Pacific coast states the crop is backward.

In the states of the Missouri valley oats have made favorable growth and a decided improvement is reported from Michigan and Illinois. In the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states the outlook is less promising. Harvesting is general in southern Texas, Georgia and Florida.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 23.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says: Weather conditions and the labor situation are the dominant influences in the business world. Unseasonably high temperature at many points, especially in the east, stimulated retail trade in wearing apparel and other summer merchandise to an unusual degree, but had a most unsatisfactory effect upon vegetation, which was promptly reflected in diminished orders for supplies and in some cases there were cancellations.

More conversatism was also shown at the interior, where agricultural progress met with check, and while no serious injury to the great staple crops is yet reported, the delay to planting induces caution among dealers.

On the whole there are fewer wage-earners voluntarily idle, yet the spirit of unrest has caused the abandonment of some new enterprises and postponement of others, which means less demand for structural materials and labor. Payments are also less prompt, time often being asked where formerly cash transactions for a slight discount were the rules. Aside from these two adverse factors the trade situation is favorable, and with average weather and industrial peace, there is every prospect of continued prosperity throughout the country.

Manufacturing plants are generally well occupied, especially in foot wear, iron and steel. Traffic on the railways is heavy, earnings thus far reported for May exceeding last year's by 13.6 per cent. and surpassing 1901, by 25.7 per cent.

Readjustment in prices of iron and steel continues, the market gradually resuming normal conditions. There is no evidence of diminished activity as yet, and in many cases prompt deliveries are urged, but as the increased capacity brings plants nearer their orders, buyers are naturally less eager to place contracts. The fact that some concessions have been made in quotations tends to postpone business, prospective buyers waiting for still more favorable terms.

Advances of about 5 per cent. in wide sheeting indicate that the cotton goods market is beginning to respond to the higher raw material. A still encouraging sign is the greater interest displayed by purchasers. Warm weather stimulates activity in wash goods for quick delivery. Print cloths are firmer, and while there is no demand for regulars, ordered goods are sought freely. Reduced output of worsteds has strengthened the tone, and the recent advanced prices for carpets have not prevented large transactions.

There is no sign of reaction in the foot wear industry. Leather is steady at recent advances. Late salted packer hides are active and higher, the general range of quotations at Chicago being materially higher. Foreign dry hides are steady, arrivals meeting with prompt absorption.

Failures this week are 191 in the United States, against 192 last year and 14 in Canada, compared with 12 a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 26.—Close.—The splendid weather conditions and the failure of the cables to respond to yesterday's advance have a weakening effect on the opening quotations in the wheat market this morning. Cash and May showed a decline of a cent each. July was ¼c lower and September showed a similar loss. Chicago advices report extensive liquidation in the May option early in the session, but there was no such operation on the local board. However, there was some good buying in September and on this and support of the far option in Chicago quotations partially recovered the early losses. Armour was reported to be buying July while the crowd sold, but the trade was not heavy and failed to carry any weight. Primary receipts were 320,000; last week, 295,000; last year, 254,000. Shipments, 367,000; last week, 284,000; last year, 471,000. Prices were steady at noon, a shade higher than the opening. The foreign outlook is considerably improved, according to a Broomhall cable, rains having benefited the crops wonderfully.

Toward the close of the session there was some covering by shorts, and the price was run up quite rapidly, but it eased off again, and at the finish cash and May were ⅝c lower, July ¼c lower and September unchanged. There were no exports today.

The threatened strike of freight handlers, mentioned yesterday, undoubtedly proved a steadying influence in the corn market today, for in the face of the weakness of the early wheat market it showed not the slightest sign of easiness. May and July opened unchanged and toward mid-day advanced ¼c. Cash was not quoted at the opening, but sold at an advance of ½c over yesterday's closing figure. Primary receipts of corn were 807,000; last week, 354,000; last year, 339,000. Shipments, 359,000; last week, 425,000; last year, 276,000. There was a moderate trade in the futures and July closed ¼c higher and September unchanged.

A decline of ⅜c was scored in the opening prices of the futures in the oats market at the opening. Cash was unchanged and as the session progressed May and July succeeded in making up their early loss. Trade was very quiet. The close was unchanged for cash, ¼c higher for July and ½c up for September.

Seed opened at $5.50 asked for October and at noon the holders had not weakened. The close was unchanged at $5.45.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	May 25 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	75½
May	74½	....	....	74¾	75½
July	73½	74	73½	73½	73¾
Sept	71¾	72⅛	71¾	72	72
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	46	47
July	45	45⅜	44⅞	45¼	45
Sept	45	45⅜	45	45	45
Oats—					
Cash	37	....	....	37	37
July	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	34
Sept	30¾	....	....	31½	31
Clover Seed—					
October	$5.50	....	....	$5.45	$5.45
Rye—No. 2, 53½c.					
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	75¼	76	74⅞	75¾	75¾
July	73½	74⅛	72⅞	73⅝	73¾
Sept	70½	71⅛	70⅜	70⅞	70⅞
Corn—					
May	45⅛	46	45	46	45
July	45⅛	45½	45	45¼	45¼
Sept	44¾	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞	44¾
Oats—					
May	36	36	35⅝	35¾	36
July	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞
Sept	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	31
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	83	83¾	83	83*	83
July	78⅞	79¼	78⅝	78¾	79⅛
Sept	75½	76¼	75⅜	75¾	75⅝
Corn—					
May	57½	....	....	57½	57½
July	52¾	52⅝	52¼	52½	52¾
Sept	50⅞	51¼	50⅞	51	50⅞
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	71⅛	71⅞	71	71¼	71½
Sept	68¼	69⅝	69⅜	69⅛	69¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	77⅞	77⅞
Sept	....	....	....	69⅞	69⅞
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	78¾	79
July	....	....	....	78⅜	78⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$18.90	$18.95	$18.90	$18.95	$18.62
July	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.40	17.45
Sept	16.75	16.85	16.75	16.75	16.80
Lard—					
May	....	....	....	8.75	8.87
July	8.95	8.95	8.82	8.82	8.95
Sept	8.95	8.95	8.80	8.80	8.97
Ribs—					
May	9.37	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.45
July	9.50	9.52	9.40	9.40	9.52
Sept	9.32	9.32	9.22	9.22	9.35

Foreign Crops.

Liverpool, May 26.—Weekly foreign crop summary:

United Kingdom—Owing to fine weather during the past week crop conditions have improved, but there are still some scattered complaints.

France—Crop conditions continue to improve, but as reported last week there are many complaints of thin backward fields. Some authorities expect continued imports during season, although farmers' deliveries are freer.

Russia—Good general rains have fallen and crop conditions have shown marked improvement.

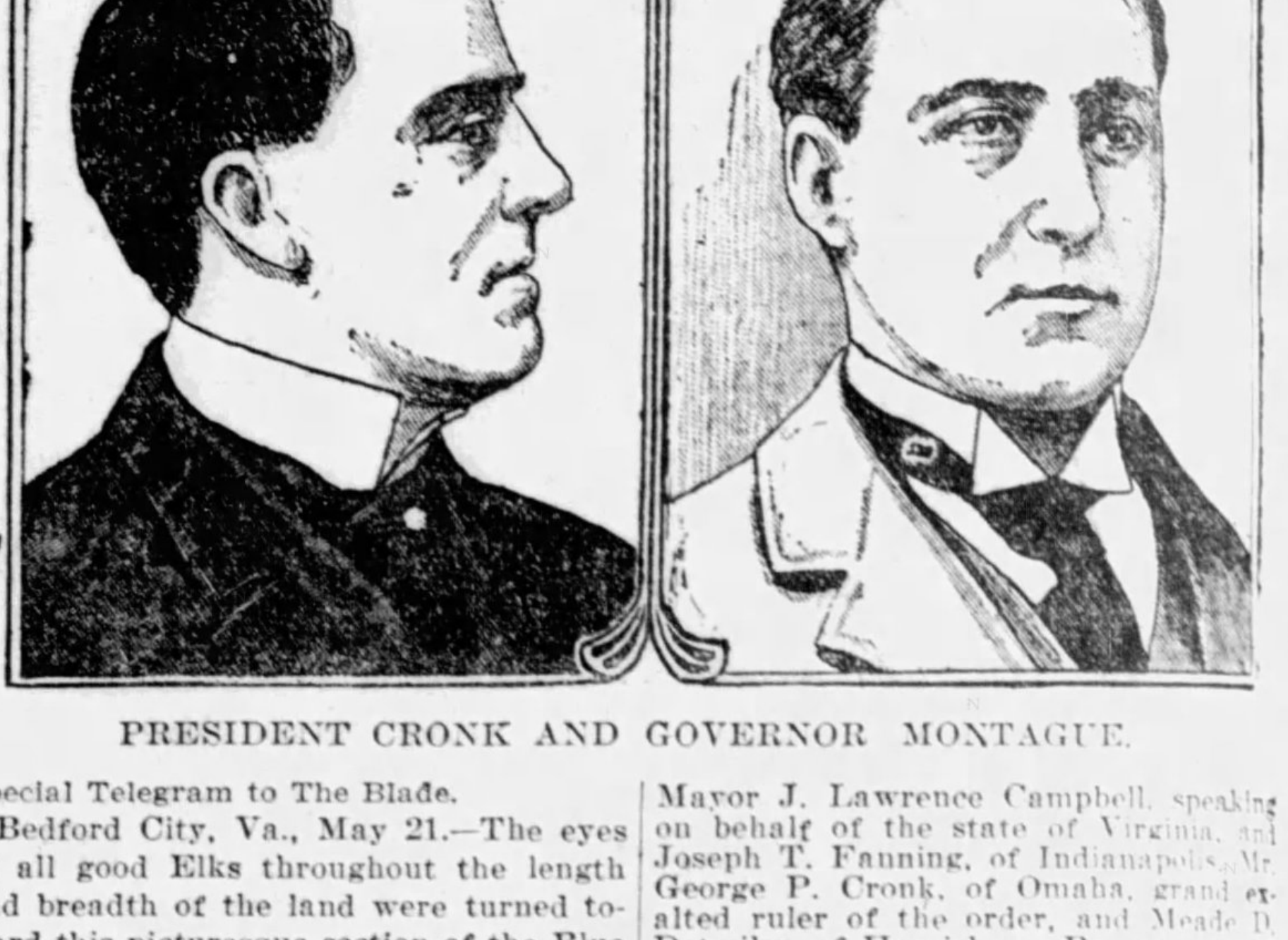
Roumania—Splendid weather during the week has been very beneficial; wheat is heading well.

Hungary—Crop conditions generally satisfactory.

Italy—Better weather reported during the past week benefiting crop.

Germany—There are some complaints of backward growth, but generally outlook is favorable.

ELKS' NATIONAL HOME DEDICATED IN VIRGINIA



PRESIDENT CRONK AND GOVERNOR MONTAGUE.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Bedford City, Va., May 21.—The eyes of all good Elks throughout the length and breadth of the land were turned toward this picturesque section of the Blue Mountain country today, while thousands of members of the order made the pilgrimage in person to attend the dedication of the National Home for Indigent Elks—the realization of a project that has been a dream of the order for years past. The dedicatory program was in keeping with the importance of the occasion. The speakers included Governor Montague, Senator Daniel and Mayor J. Lawrence Campbell, speaking on behalf of the state of Virginia, and Joseph T. Fanning, of Indianapolis, Mr. George P. Cronk, of Omaha, grand exalted ruler of the order, and Meade D. Detwiler, of Harrisburg, Pa., past grand exalted ruler, and chairman of the National Home committee.

The structure which in the future is to be a home for aged indigent members of the order, was formerly the Hotel Bedford, and is a large, commodious building. The building which originally cost $100,000, was purchased by the Elks for $12,000, and they have spent over $40,000 in improvements.

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 26.—Wall St.—Large buying orders lifted the price of speculative stocks sharply in the opening dealings and made a good impression on speculative sentiment. Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific rose ⅞, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio ⅝, and National Railroad of Mexico preferred 1⅛, and Southern Railway preferred 1¼. There were running sales of 5,500 shares of Atchison at 73⅞ and 74¼, compared with 73⅝ last night. Missouri Pacific opened down ¼, but immediately rallied a point. There were fractional declines in a number of stocks of secondary importance—St. Louis & San Francisco and Denver & Rio Grande declined ⅛.

The representative stocks as a rule rose a point or more over last night. The check to the recent liquidation of St. Paul, Rock Island, Atchison, Pennsylvania and Missouri Pacific had a beneficial effect all around and numerous less important stocks also rose strongly. Meanwhile there was a shading off in spots, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago, Great Western preferred A, Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred, Lake Erie & Western, United States Express and Rubber preferred losing 1@2¼. Some of the leaders reacted on the reported engagement of $900,000 in gold for export to France. By 11 o'clock the market stiffened again to about the best. Chicago Great Western preferred A rallied 3 points. The tone was somewhat unsteady.

The conspicuous factor in the market was the cessation of the urgent liquidation which has mystified and disquieted speculative sentiment for some time. Prices were slightly higher during the second hour than in the first, but buyers were disinclined to follow the advance. A price level about a point over last night for the market leaders was pretty fairly maintained with a decreasing rate of activity. Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, Sugar and North American gained 1⅝@2. Prices yielded a fraction generally at noon and St. Paul reacted a point. Bonds were firm and dull at noon.

Speculation was narrow and fitful, the frequent fluctuations of St. Paul serving to unsettle the market. St. Paul declined to the lowest, rallied to the top and then went off again. Other stocks followed its course, but to only a slight extent. General Electric advanced 2¾, while Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg lost 4, and Kansas City & Southern rose a point.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	23¼	23⅞	23	23⅞
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	123¾	125	123¼	124½
Atchison	73⅞	75¼	73⅞	75¼
Atchison pfd.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½
Am. Car & F. Co.	36	37	36	37
Anaconda	95	96	94¾	96
Amal. Copper	61⅞	62⅛	60⅞	62⅛
Balt. & Ohio	87¾	89	87¾	89
B'lyn R. Trans.	60⅝	61¾	60⅝	61¾
Canadian Pac.	127¼	128⅛	126⅞	128⅛
Chicago G. W	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Clover Leaf pfd.	38⅝	....	....	39
Con. Tob. 4's	60⅝	....	....	60⅝
Colorado Fuel	67¾	69	67¾	68½
Ches. & Ohio	39¾	40	39¾	40
Erie com.	34⅛	35	33⅞	34⅞
Louis. & Nash.	113	113⅜	113	113⅜
Leather	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞
Leather pfd.	95	95¾	95	95¾
Ice com.	8¼	....	....	8¼
Manhattan	137¾	138	137¼	137⅞
Mex. Cent.	25½	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
Mo. Pac.	104	....	104⅜	....
Mo. K. & T.	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼
North. Am. com.	92	....	....	92⅜
N. Y. Cent.	126½	127⅛	126	127⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	30¼	....	....	30
N. & W. com.	68	69	68	69
Ont. & West.	26⅝	27¼	26⅛	27¼
Penna.	[illegible]	127⅞	126⅝	127⅞
People's Gas Co.	100	101	99½	101
Reading com	48½	49⅛	48½	49½
Rock Island	37⅛	38	36½	37⅞
Rep. I. & S. Co.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15½
Republic pfd	75¼	....	....	75
Southern Ry	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
So. Ry. pfd	90¼	90¼	90	90¼
St. Paul	148⅝	150¼	148⅝	150⅛
Southern Pac	50¼	51½	50	51⅛
St. L. San F. com.	72¾	73	72	73
Tenn. Coal & Iron	54⅞	56	54⅞	56
Union Pacific	84⅞	85⅞	84½	85⅞
U. S. Steel	30⅞	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜
U. S. Stel pfd	80⅞	81½	80⅞	81½
Wabash com	25¼	25⅞	25	25⅞
Wabash pfd	44⅞	45¼	44¾	45½
Wab. Deb. Bs	74	76	74	76
Western Union	82⅛	82⅞	82	82⅞
W. & L. E.	23	....	....	23
Wis. Cent.	20	20⅞	20	20*
Wis. Cent. pfd.	42	43	41½	43
K. C. S. com.	28	28¼	27½	28¼
K. C. S. jfd.	48	49	48	48⅞
Texas Pacific	30½	31½	30½	31½

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter — Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 24c; solid pack, 23c; dairy, 14@16c; packing stock, 12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 23c; solid pack, 22c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13¼@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½@13c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables—

Quotations today are:

Cabbages—$2.00@2.50, per crate.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 20c.

Pie Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, 75@$1.00 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—California, $1.00@1.50.

Beets—30@40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $3.25@4.00.

Spinach—50@60c per pound.

Asparagus—15c per pound.

Onions—50@60c; green, 10c per doz.; Egyptian, $1.75 per bu., $3.50 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $3.00@3.50.

Green Beans—Per bu., $2.50@3.00.

Navq Beans (hand picked)—$2.40@2.50.

Parsnips—35c@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—40@50c per bu.

Potatoes—60@65c; very firm. New, $5.00@5.50 per bbl.; $1.75@2.00 per bushel.

Rutabagas—35c per bu.

Fruits—

Strawberries—Tennessee crates, 24 qts., $3.00.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 13c per pound; broilers, 25@35c each; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12c; spring chickens, 12@13c per lb.; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 26.—Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard steady; prime western steam, $9.30.

Butter—Receipts, 14,683 pkgs.; market steady; state dairy, 16@21c; extra creamery, 21c; creamery, common to choice, 18@21½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 10,356 pkgs.; market weak; state full cream fancy, small colored, 11¾c; smal lwhite, 11½c; large colored, 11½c; large white, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 21,586 pkgs.; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; western, storage packed, 17c; Kentucky firsts, 15@15½c; western firsts, 16½@17c; southern firm at 13½@14c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 3-16; centrifugal 96 test., 3 11-16; molasses sugar, 3. Refined steady; crushed, 5.45; powdered, 4.95; granulated, 4.85.

Petroleum steady; refined, all ports, 8.[illegible]@8.55.

Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5⅛c.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 31@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 26.—Butter steady; creameries, 15@21½c; dairies, 15@18c. Eggs easy at 14@14¼c. Cheese (new) weak; Twins, 11½@11¾c; Daisies, 12½c; Young Americas, 12½c.

New York Poultry.

New York, May 26.—Poultry — Alive steady; western spring chickens, [illegible]; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 10@11c. Dressed steady; western broilers, 28@30c; fowls, 12½c; turkeys, 15c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $4.8[illegible]@5.40; poor to medium, $4.00@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.85; cows, $1.50@4.60; heifers, $2.50@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.00@4.25; calves, $2.50@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 17,000; estimated for tomorrow, 30,000; left over, 5,097; market steady to strong; mixed and butchers, $5.80@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.15@6.40; rough heavy, $5.785@6.10; light, $5.[illegible]; bulk of sales at $5.90@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.60; native lambs, $4.00@7.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 26.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None. Hogs—Receipts, 5 cars; light grades 10@20c higher; others steady; pigs and yorkers, $6.20@6.30; mediums and heavy, $6.30@6.40; roughs, $5.25@5.40.

Shep and lambs—Receipts, 5 cars, mostly sheep; market firm at unchanged prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 26.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market 5c higher; yorkers, $5.95; mediums, $6.20; pigs, $5.75@5.85; closing steady.

Cotton.

New York, May 26.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; May 11.50; July, 11.25; August, 10.86; September, 10.02; October, [illegible]; November offered at 9.60; December, 9.44; January, 9.48.

Trading was fairly active in the cotton market at the opening today, but there was comparatively little of the rush and excitement that has marked the last two weeks. Still the cables were better than due on the local closing of yesterday and, while the movement continued heavy and the weather more recently has been considered more favorable, the market opened firm at a decline of 6 points on May to an advance of 11 points, with the new crop months again exhibiting the greatest strength. Speculation was quite general. Europe, the south and commission houses bought the late months on the theory that the weekly bureau report, due at noon, would make a bullish showing, while there is also a disposition to look for a bullish monthly report on June 3.

The New Orleans market was a leading factor, being especially strong and erratic, with a private wire stating that the bull leader was bidding 12c for 20,000 August, after having bid the market up from [illegible] and getting little cotton on the advance. Locally, trading became less active after the call, but sentiment was very nervous and the market continued very firm at prices about 8@10 points over yesterday's closing.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 11.90; middling gulf, 12.05. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 6,000 bales, compared with 10,625 last week and 5,251 last year; for the week, 40,000, against 48,950 last week and 20,564 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 2,403 bales, against 1,874 last year, and at Houston, 601 bales, against 348 last year.

Wool.

Boston, May 26.—The wool market generally is quiet, but there have been several large transactions by mills. There is very little change in prices, though an upward tendency is noted. Territory wools have been the leading factor in the market at these quotations: Fine staple wools, scoured, 53@55c; fine, 50@52c; fine mediums, 47@48c; medium, 42@44c.

Trading in fleeces quiet; prices held firmly; Ohio and Pennsylvania XX wools are unchanged; XX, 28@29c; Nos. 1 and 2, [illegible]c; Michigan X and above, 25@26c; Nos. 1 and 2, 26@27c; Australian wools firm though quiet, owing to small offerings.